THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NUMBER 9. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

Summary of News.

Monday, 23rd February.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued deposing the Sawbwa of Wuntho. A portion of the reinforcements have reached Kawlin and Kyaukpintha. Wuntho's followers in the neighbourhood of Kawlin, who are reported to be over one thousand strong, have made several sharp attacks on the frontier posts, but all were repulsed. Extensive preparations are being made by the Public Works Department for operations in the new territory.

SIR FLEETWOOD EDWARDS, Assistant Private Secretray to Her Majesty the Queen, is at present in Calcutta.

MR. SAMUEL HOARE, the Conservative M. P. for Norwich, who has been appointed Chairman of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, is now in Calcutta. Mr. Hoare is a leading member of the banking firm of Barnetts, Hoare and Co. He will be present at the ceremony at Chakharderpur on the 3rd proximo to celebrate the completion of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.

ALREADY in Rome people are discussing the Pope's Jubilee, which will fall in 1893. It is said that there will be quite a number of 'beatifications' in that year, including Joan of Arc and Christopher Columbus.

A COMPLAINT comes from the conservators of the Punjab forests. Again and again last year was the land under their charge laid waste by destructive and far-reaching fires, obviously the work of incendiaries, and no efforts of the authorities have availed to lessen the evil. In the district of Hazara alone the damage during the last twelve months is estimated at more than four and a half lakhs, while other parts of the province have suffered almost equally. It is suggested that recourse should be had to the stringent rules of 1855 and 1856 by which the villagers are made responsible for damage of this kind. Under the existing system the villagers are encouraging, it is thought, to make the forests so unprofitable that the Government will finally be induced to abandon them.

A DISASTROUS colliery explosion has taken place at Spring-hill, Nova Scotia, in which one hundred miners have been killed and many injured. Seventy-five bodies have been recovered.

EX-GOVERNOR Foster, of Ohio, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Windom as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Foster favours President Harrison's views on the silver question, and is opposed to free coinage.

THE report of the Coinage Committee of the American House of Representatives argues that unlimited coinage would only have the effect of absorbing the surplus silver. It also dwells upon the unchanged monetary situation since the passage of the present silver law, which, the Report says, is quite adequate. The new Secretary of the Treasury has been interviewed by a member of the press, and says that it is his intention to continue the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Windom, for the present, and that it is improbable that he will change it. Free coinage, he considers, to be detrimental to commerce. Secretary Vaster has written a letter strongly in favour of the Protectionist policy.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg telegram curious incidents occurred during the voyage of the Cesarewitch to India, serious misunderstandings culminating in violent quarrels between Captain Lohman, commanding the war vessel, and Prince Bariatinsky. On more than one occasion the Prince without consulting the captain made arrangements and gave orders which might have placed the lives of the Imperial Princes in peril. Some of the crew took Prince Bariatinsky's part.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL A. F. Bradshaw has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

DURING the opening performance of Fillis's Circus at Bombay, on February 22, the Gallery collapsed, its occupants being precipitated to the ground. No one was seriously hurt, but the uproar was so great that it was some time before the programme could be proceeded with.

Tuesday, 24th February.

THE Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been instructed to construct over-bridges at Dum-Dum, Shamnauggur and Belgharia.

A STATE of siege has been proclaimed at Buenos Ayres, owing to a youth having fired at and slightly wounded Senor Roca, the Minister of the Interior. It is rumoured that a plot has been discovered to murder the President and his Ministers.

IN reviewing the provincial Registration Reports for the three years ending with the year 1889-90 the Government of India remarks that the record of the working of the Act is on the whole satisfactory. The number of deeds registered has shown a considerable progressive rise, but the proportion of deeds optionally registered has declined, and at the end of the triennial period the percentage of such deeds to the total number of deeds registered stands at 33.4 as compared with 45.9 at the end of the previous triennial period. The Governor General in Council trusts that no efforts will be spared to endeavour to make the registration of optionally registrable deeds more general than it is. It is incumbent on the Government to give all reasonable facilities for registration by establishing offices in sufficient numbers, and appointing special officers for all places where there is no other public servant available with leisure to attend to the work, and where the receipts are likely to be sufficient to cover the cost. The profits of the working of the Act, which in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 10,25,929, had by 1889-90 increased to Rs. 15,24,222, so that there is ample scope for increasing the number of offices in places where they do not at present meet the requirements of the people. The department has not been established for the purpose of realising a profit to Government, but in order to secure a better record of title in land and better evidence of monetary transactions among the people; and the Governor-General in Council trusts that local Governments and Administrations will not lose sight of the need for devoting the surplus in their hands (after meeting [illegible] and other indirect charges) to providing facilities for registration when experience shows that they are required. Among the larger Provinces, Madras stands out pre-eminent in this respect, and devotes a larger proportion of its revenue than any other to the service of the registering public.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* says:—"From a very good source we learn that in all probability the Cesarewitch will not come to Shanghi after all, in consequence of certain difficulties which have arisen in connection with his projected visit to Hankow to see the Russian factories there. It will be remembered that a couple of weeks since the Russian man-of-war *Bobre* went up to Hankow to prepare the way for the coming of the Cesarewitch and arrange a day for the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to receive him. But to the astonisment of everybody, the Viceroy made various excuses, and finally point-blank refused to see the illustrious visitor. In consequence of this, it is now believed that the Cesarewitch will go direct from Hongkong to Japan."

INFLUENZA is said to be developing a virulence and deadliness in Japan which were unknown in previous attacks. In one town half the population is bed-ridden from the complaint, and the number of deaths is alarming. The danger of speedily going into the open air while suffering from influenza or recovering from its attacks is plainly established.

A CONTEMPORARY very pertinently asks, now that the postage on overland letters has been reduced to two annas and a half, is the cost of the overland post card to remain at one anna and a half? Surely Government will not close its eyes to this anomaly.

THE new Dufferin Hospital at Allahabad was opened last week by Sir Auckland Colvin in the presence of a large Company of ladies and gentlemen. The buildings are handsome and suitably fitted up, but it is feared the accommodation will not be equal to the demands that are likely to be made for admission.

THE Government of Bombay has given practical proof of its deep conviction that athletics form an important ingredient in the education of youth, and has shown its determination to encourage them in schools. It has doubled the grant for athletic teachers, and has provided in the Code for grants-in-aid for play grounds.

Wednesday, 25th February.

THE *Times* is devoting greater attention than usual to Indian affairs. In a long review, under the title 'Indian Affairs,' it says:—"Sir Charles Elliott's reply, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to the native deputation at Calcutta last Wednesday (Jan. 28) deserves attention, for it marks a stage in the official recognition of that growth of parties which forms the most remarkable feature of Indian society at the close of this century. A deputation of native gentlemen had waited on the new Lieutenant-Governor to present a congratulatory address. Sir Charles Elliott deemed it right, at the outset of his administration, to declare his views in regard to popular movements in India. He said, according to the *Times'* telegram, 'he wished to correct the mistaken impression that the Government was hostile to the Congress. The Government had no bias for or against the Congress. They considered it a movement which private persons were perfectly free to follow and encourage; and, if there was any danger of the younger and more headstrong members being run away with by ideas which were too advanced for the present state of society, the Government trusted that such representatives of the varied sections of the community as the present deputation would moderate these opinions with their sagacity and experience.' The importance of Sir Charles Elliott's remarks is to be found not so much in the explanation of the Government attitude to the popular movement represented by the Congress—for that attitude has been, notwithstanding one or two exceptional episodes, consistent throughout—but in the recognition that a popular movement in India consists not of one but of two or more parties, which are often essentially opposed to each other. We speak in England of the Congress movement in India, or of the Anti-Child-marriage movement or the Widow-Remarriage movement. But the distance from which we have to look at those movements blurs over the fact that each of them is made up of parties of many shades of opinion; parties which disclose [illegible] almost in fundamentals as soon as the different [illegible] applied. If this were touchstone of legislation is [illegible] appreciate the not so, superficial observers who fail to [illegible] in India genuine character of the new movements [illegible] would be fully justified in misunderstanding [illegible] is now going on in that country. It is because those movements represent, and truly represent, many sections of the Indian population, and not merely a small class educated under special conditions, that they have been able to attain the dimensions which they have now reached, and to enforce that attention to their wishes which they are now receiving."

BARON de Worms, in reply to a question, said that it would be impossible to abolish the paddy tax in Ceylon unless some other taxation was substituted. Lord Cross, in reply to the same question in the House of Lords, said that Government would carefully consider the matter.

MR. GOSCHEN, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday night, said that silver to be held to cover ten-shilling notes would not exceed the amount required to pay the notes in silver, and the remainder would be secured partly in gold and partly in silver. The notes would only be legal tender for the same amount as coin.

HURKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS, who has for years identified himself usefully but unostentatiously with several public movements and charitable organisations in Bombay, has, in conjunction with his mother, Bai Putlibai, and his younger brother, Mr. Bhugwandas, placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government a lakh of rupees for the purpose of constructing a lunatic asylum for females, connecting with it the name of his deceased father, Mr. Narotamdas Madhowdas.

THE India Office is said to be continuing to insist upon the Government of India the enforcement of certain English factory rules in India. It is probable that the Government of India will be eventually compelled to lay down that children can be made to work for only half the time that the adults work in the factories in India.

AN exhibition of local arts and manufactures is about to be opened at Mirzapore by Sir Auckland Colvin.

Thursday, 26th February.

IT is stated that the Howrah Bridge is shortly to be lighted by electricity, which will be a very great improvement upon the present system of lighting. At present, indeed, the bridge is very badly lighted, there being no lights at all upon the moveable section, which is 200 feet long. The remainder of the bridge and the boat opening below are also very indifferently lighted. It is now proposed, however, to place thirteen arc lights on the road-way of the bridge, each of 2,000 candle power; and four similar arc lights for the boat openings, with eighteen strong incandescent lights for the signal stations, watch-house, and engine-house. The aggregate power will be 34,384 candles, and to prevent the possibility of failure, the plant will include a spare engine, boiler, and dynamo. The contractors are Messrs. Laing, Wharton, and Down, who have been selected to supply the electric lighting plant for the Kidderpur Docks, and who number among their more recent works the installations at St. Pancras Station and the Chelsea Military Exhibition. The cost of the Howrah Bridge plant is to be Rs. 42,050, and this sum will be provided out of surplus revenue.

THE drainage works at Benares are to be inaugurated very shortly.

THE subject of Cooper's Hill College will come up for discussion at the India Office. The Cooper's Hill College will have to show that it would be undesirable to make over the institution to private enterprise.

THE *Pioneer* says :—"The Thibetans seem to be coming to their senses at last, after their foolish policy of provoking a quarrel with the Indian Government. Trade by the Sikkim route has steadily revived, and in the spring it is expected that it will shew still further progress. Its development will be directly promoted by the military operations which had to be undertaken, as there is now an excellent road from Kalimpong right to the Jelap-la. Traders have been quick to discover the advantages which are thus opened to them, and in a few years' time, the route should hold its own with that byway of Nepal. The latter is very circuitous, whereas with the railway to Darjiling, merchandise and raw material can be rapidly forwarded to and from Calcutta."

THE Madras Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Governor on Tuesday. In a speech made on the occasion His Excellency referred to the decadence of Indian Arts being due partly to the present demand for cheaper articles from other parts of the world and also to some extent due to the fact that the Indian Chiefs do not now encourage Indian Art as formerly.

DR. [illegible] India will [illegible] full report on his deputation to Gov[illegible] be published in England and sent out to the Government of India. He left, however, an abstract of his report with the Government before his departure, and this together with the recommendations of the Agricultural Conference held at Simla in October last, are now before the Provincial Governments for their consideration.

IT is probable that Captain Petlay, Port Officer of Calcutta, will proceed to England on short leave early in March.

COLONEL W. L. Dalrymple, Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

SADLER, charged with the Whitechapel murder, has been remanded, pending the conclusion of the inquest on the deceased woman.

THE *Times* publishes a draft of the agreement between Great Britain and Portugal, according to which the thirty-third degree of longitude is made the boundary of Manica, Portugal obtaining an extension of territory to the north of Tete.

THE Native Passenger Ships' Commission held its last meeting on Thursday, and approved the report, which will be signed by all the members except Mr. H. B. Turner, who was obliged to leave for England before the report was ready for signature.

TEH next examination for the Indian Civil Service will begin on the 1st of June, when there will be only thirty-one vacancies, which is a smaller number than usual. This is the last examination at which the minimum age will be eighteen; in future it will be twenty-one.

SEVERAL changes will shortly occur in the Viceregal Staff. Captain Swinton rejoins his regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, immediately, and Captain Lister will also return to his regiment at the close of next month. It is probable a fresh appointment will be made from home, as Captain Streatfeild has received orders to return to England and Captain Harbord is shortlyproceeding on leave:—*Statesman.*

Friday, 27th February.

THE *Pioneer* is responsible for the following :—"A rumour is current amongst the population of the villages, adjacent to the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the effect that Government is in want of a large number of human heads for the purpose of laying a secure foundation for a mythical bridge near Rajmahal. These scares are of periodical recurrence. When the Gorai viaduct was under construction, similar reports were afloat in the north of the Nuddea District. So highly strong were the popular nerves that village watchmen on their nightly rounds were mistaken for *Gulla Kattas (lit.* throat-cutters) and beaten within an inch of their lives. A few years later a party of Europeans travelling by boat on the Lower Ganges had a narrow escape from a mob of infuriated peasants, convinced that a hecatomb of heads was required for the Hughly railway bridge. On the present occasion villagers religiously abstain from sleeping in their verandahs or stirring abroad after sunset. Every door and window is barricaded, as was the case in London houses during the panic caused by the Ratcliff Highway murders of 1811."

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Factory Act Amendment Bill will probably be presented on March 6th. The ordinary business of the Legislative session will be concluded by March 20th, clearing the way for the presentation of the Budget Statement.

THE Kabuli rioting cases which occupied a goodly portion of the time of the last Criminal Sessions came to a termination on Tuesday last and with them the Session. In the second case all the prisoners were acquitted, and in the first five were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A "BENGALI BABU" among other nonsense writes to the *Englishman* :—"There was a meeting recently held in Babu Khelat Chunder Ghose's house, where I am told, a Punjabi speaker ran the Government down in unmeasured terms, and in a defiant attitude bade them do their worst charging, at the same time, his audience not to forget their religion, and to combine and oppose the Government." This is arrant falsehood; no Punjabi speaker spoke at all, and no speaker indulged in sentiments which the 'Bengali Babu' has invented.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has re-appointed the Hon'ble Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E., to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

THACKER'S Indian Directory has made its [illegible] come appearance betimes, and is a decided improvement upon the past volumes. Besides the usual information railway maps have been given which will much augment the usefulness of the work and series of places have been given of Northern and Southern Calcutta showing houses marked on them as far as possible.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Kayesth Gazette* from Gaya :—"The local Joint-Magistrate's Court was the scene of great excitement on Feb. 20. A respectable Kayastha mokhtear was fined Rs. 50, and in default of payment was ordered to suffer simple imprisonment for one month by the Joint-Magistrate for chewing betel. The Mokhtear in denying the charge opened his mouth and showed it to the court and the persons present there; but his worship was inexorable. The amount of fine was instantly paid by the delinquent in order to effect his discharge. An application for a certified copy of the order was, at the same time, put in by him. The mokhtear is determined to duly represent his case to the higher authorities. On a previous occasion also his worship had sentenced a Kayastha mokhtear to a fine of Rs 20 for the same fault, but the accused in that case not being in a position to carry the matter further was contented to extricate himself by paying in the fine. Once a spectator was also kept in custody for having offended his worship in that way."

THE Mussulmans against the Consent Bill :—The following telegram has been sent by the Anjuman Rifah-i-Aum, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department :—Sir,—Please lay before the Select Committee the following Resolution passed at an Executive Committee meeting of Anjuman Rifah-i-Aum held on 20th Feb. last, "Resolved that, as the Age of Consent Bill is calculated to seriously interfere with the domestic concerns of the people, Government be requested to withdraw the Bill altogether. If, however, Government insist on passing the measure, due provision be made that no prosecutions are undertaken in any case unless the injured girls or their natural guardians are complainants; further, punishment should, in no case, exceed two years' imprisonment."

Saturday, 28th February.

A MONSTER meeting, unanimously condemning Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, was held at Surat, on the 19th February last. There were about three thou[illegible]nd present. H. E. the Viceroy was memorialised, and over one thousand signatures were obtained on the spot. Shett Dwarkadas, head of the Mahajans, presided. Goswami Shri Mahanlalji was also present.

RESOLUTIONS were passed at a meeting of the residents of Kona, District Howrah, held on the 13th February last, at the instance of the Kona Sadharani Sabha, to protest against the Age of Consent Bill.

A CROWDED meeting of the people of Rutnagiri, including Hindus and Mahomedans, assembled on the 20th February last, presided over by R. S. Balaji Raghunath Fadke, to protest against the Age Bill. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A protest was adopted, and signed by many on the spot, and is being circulated for signatures.

AT an influential and densely-crowded meeting of all castes, including Mahomedans, held on the 21st February last, in the Dewan's palace, Satara, under the presidency of the learned and renowned Shastri Anantacharya Gajendragadker, a Memorial to the Government of India, strongly protesting against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was a complete success.

GHATAL Feb. 23.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, presided over by Baboo Peari Lal Ghose, was inaugurated here on the 19th February, to condemn the Age of Consent Bill, and it was unanimously carried that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council be memorialized for the rejection of the Bill.

HARIPAL, Feb. 25.—A largely attended meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of Haripal, and adjacent places in the District of Hooghly, was held in the premises of the Union Cottage to protest against the Age of Consent Bill; great and unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. All present, declared in favor of submitting a memorial to Government embodying their disapproval of the Bill, which was accordingly drawn up and forwarded.

"WHATEVER may be thought of the Native m[illegible]ee ing in Calcutta on Feb. 25th on the Age of Consent Bill, there can be no doubt as to the large attendance. From one o'clock the crowds began to assemble on the Maidan, and some two hours later, when the proceedings began, there must have been many thousands on the ground. Everything went off peaceably." *Englishman.*

[illegible] RAM CHUNDER CHATTERJI, the Indian aeronaut, MR. [illegible] in Lahore to make arrangements for a has arrived [illegible] descent. It will probaloon ascent and parachut[illegible] bably take place on the 19th March.

AN amendment, brought forward by Mr. Labouchere, to the Army Estimates, for reducing the Army by the number of men composing the army of occupation in Egypt, has been rejected by a majority of seventy-two votes.

SIXTY-NINE out of seventy ships provided for under the programme of 1889, will be completed before the year 1894. The estimated cost of these ships has been exceeded owing to the rise in the prices of material and labour.

THE Navy Estimates amount to fourteen millions sterling. Lord George Hamilton, in a memorandom explaining them, mentions that an increased appropriation is expected from the Indian Government for the work performed by the Royal Navy in Indian waters.

THE debate on the Army Estimates continued in the House of Commons. Lord Hartington (Feb. 23) asked what had been done to execute the recommendations of his Commission. Mr. Stanhope in reply said that a Committee of the Cabinet had been formed to deal with the general principles of the same, and that a Committee of the highest Naval and Military officers had also been formed to deal with the matter in detail. He further stated that he was unable to state what course would be pursued in the event of the office of the commander-in-Chief becoming vacant. He was not prepared to appoint a Chief of Staff, but arrangements would be made to increase the responsibility of the Adjutant-General of the army. Regarding the general military administration it was intended to constitute a Promotion Board of five Generals, who would be entirely independent of the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief.

A FIRE occurred in the Bombay Municipal Offices on Tuesday morning under similar circumstances to the outbreak there eighteen months ago. The ridge packing under the galvanised roof became ignited. The servants extinguished it before the fire brigade arrived.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1891.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

MR. MONOMOHUN GHOSE's opinion as to a remedy for the evil sought to be grappled with by the Age of Consent Bill is thus expressed :—"I have no hesitation," he writes, "in saying that the only practical way of dealing with the matter is to strike at the very root of the evil, and disallow by civil legislation all marriages below a certain age." He observes further on : "Here also the same difficulty occurs as to what is the true Hindu law on the subject"; and then Mr. Ghose adduces Dr. Bhandarkar's opinion "that there is really nothing in the old Hindu *Sastras* to make it obligatory upon a Hindu to marry his daughter before she is 12."

Dr. Bhandarkar is entirely wrong as to the *Sastric* injunction regarding the marriageable age of girls ; and he has been carried away by the genius of the English language to employ the word "obligatory" in a rather non-Hindu sense. There is certainly an obligation imposed by the Hindu law to marry girls before they step into the eleventh year. But the force of that law is regulated in several ways. On the one hand there is a strong sense of piety which restrains the Hindus from passing beyond the said age-limit in regard to marriage ; and on the other, Hindu social opinion exercises what influence it possesses to control every member of Hindu Society to adhere to one fixed standard regarding the marriageable age of his girls. Thus the minimum is a variable one. But a limit exists also on the maximum side. And that limit however variable, is most imperative.

It is necessary to explian what we mean by Hindu social opinion controlling the age-limit of marriage. And in order to do so we will find our illustrations from the domestic life of two such distinguished fellow-citizens as Mr. Ghose himself and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji. We hope we shall be forgiven for this breach of good manners. But it is impossible to bring the question home to our Anglo-Indian fellow-citizens by general remarks alone. Mr. Ghose and Mr. Banerji are both looked upon as ultra-heterodox members of Hindu society. But if he were even of the most orthodox class, Mr. Banerjee might escape social penalty for omitting to marry his daughter before 12, whereas Mr. Ghose would be subjected to the greatest rigors of caste condemnation for the very same fault. Mr. Banerji belongs to the section of Kulin Brahmans with whom it is so hard to find suitable matches for daughters. And hence, in *his* case, the impiety of breaking the Hindu law in question would be quietly overlooked by society and consigned to his religious compunctions as a Hindu. Mr. Ghose's sections of Hindu caste, however, are not so hard-pressed in the matter of available matches. Consequently the same impiety in his case would be regarded as avowed rejection of Hindu law and open revolt against the government of Hindu society. Therefore he would be visited with correspondingly heavy social penalties. We are presenting facts. The reason of the matter is quite another question. Dr. Bhandarkar's use of the words 'obligatory' thus becomes dubious in the two cases referred to. How his own domestic and social affairs are situated lies beyond our comprehension, particularly because we have to confess our ignorance of the social economy of Bombay Hindus.

It is not a matter of surprise to us that the facts of our social life are inexplicable to the Anglo-Indian community, and it can be only by a large measure of toleration on either side that Hindus and non-Hindus may live and let live in India. The moment we break this well-known barrier and seek to criticize each other's social system we get necessarily thrown into a whirlpool of angry feelings.

The situation of affairs becomes intolerable also from another circumstance. The Christian religion in the course of its many changes has gone through a criticism the literature of which is fully accessible. But the genius of the Hindu religion has not only obliterated all the land-marks of history, but it has handed down to us a mass of *apparently* conflicting religious dogmas. The well-known system of Jaimini to be duly appreciated must be regarded as the logic of reconciling the inconsistencies of Hindu Religious literature. But Jaimini's logic itself has become so far out of date that it would not now directly recognize the rationalism which it once indirectly called into aid. No Hindu Pandit would venture to adduce *yukti* (reason) in support of his opinion or regarding any question of Hindu law. But our Anglo-Indian friends cannot be satisfied by anything, short of reason or *yukti*. Hence criticisms of Hindu and Christian social systems lead to a very unequal and unpleasant contest.

If we were allowed the liberty to discuss the reasons of the Hindu law of marriage, we should say that it imposes as obligatory a maximum limit of age for the marriage of Hindu girls, and that the obligation was originally imposed on the girl as well as on her guardian ; but that owing to unrecorded historical reasons the obligation is now confined to the latter and in a more intense degree than formerly. What the limit in question is would vary according to circumstances. But it would always be a maximum of age. In other words every Hindu is bound to marry sometime or other the girl he has to look after. It is positively improper for a Hindu to withhold what assistance he might afford to give to see that a girl was not left unmarried. It would seem from certain religious texts that the limit might be neglected by the guardian, and we have specific directions for the girl to wait for a definite period, and then to get her married of her own motion. Much has been said on the state of society which called for such directions. But one point has been overlooked. We mean the significance of the girl having to wait for a period in a matter like this. It evidently means a disbility in the girl and the way to remove the same. The Hindu marriage law not only imposes a burden on the parent to marry every girl, but also creates a corresponding disability in the girl in exercising her right to marry herself. That disability would be a very knotty question.

Thus also it happens that in Hindu marriages the first part of the ceremonial comprises what is called *Sampradan* or gift. In that gift the girl's consent goes for nothing, and the disability alluded to is well marked. The Hindu religious law of marriage would be over-turned the moment it was made to hinge on the girl's consent to enter into the marriage contract, ignoring the disability alluded to.

Mr. Ghose's suggestion really signifies an enlarged minimum limit of the marriageable age of girls. Such limit as a variable one is always in existence by reason of the prevailing custom. But the difficutly arises the moment you introduce a hard-and-fast rule by legislation. It is not the particular minimum age which would disturb the Hindu law so much as the principle of the limit being a minimum and not a maximum one, for the minimum limit proposed by Mr. Ghose unless supplemented by another maximum limit would entirely abrogate the responsibility of the guardian to marry his female ward. It would bring up the knotty question of consent and disability. It is impossible to expect that the British Government would help to lay down any new maximum limit by legislation. And once the religious responsibility of the parent vanishes by abolition of all limit of age as maximum the girls must be left to their own resources to marry or not to marry. Hindu society, however, could never brook to see grown up maidens left to marry according to their own sweet will and in defiance of the religious and social rules of *mesalliance*. The disability of non-age could never be imposed by regulation of consent and ratification : we are, therefore, bound to suspend our opinion regarding Mr. Ghose's suggestion until he declared what would be the sanction for the Hindu parent to see his daughter married *before* a certain age.

It will be observed that in the foregoing discussion we have not touched upon the bearings of child-marriage to the Hindu joint-family system. That by itself is another patent reason of the marriage law.

We fully share in Mr. Ghose's desire to offer a constructive suggestion in the present state of the discussion. But we are ultimately driven to fall back upon the doctrine that in such complicated social questions as marriage and marital relation, men must be left to their good sense to slowly introduce for their followers customs of an improved kind. Any attempt to distrub even 'prejudices' leads only to disorders of a still more noxious kind.

We shall of course wait for an expression of opinion whether the proposal to shift the minimum age-limit from 10 to 12 contemplates a proposal to introduce a new maximum age-limit, and whether any maximum of the kind, such as Hindu law prescribes, is not really most conducive to the well-being of society.

THE MAIDAN DEMONSTRATION.

THE sight that burst upon the spectator at the Calcutta Race Course on Wednesday last has been universally pronounced to be unparalled in the annals of British India, not to speak of its metropolis. The open air meeting for protesting against the Scoble Bill had been announced in a half-hearted manner, and we would be guilty of betraying no secret if we were to say that its conveners and promoters had very grave misgivings as to its success, so much so that it was at one time seriously proposed to abandon the meeting altogether, lest it should turn out to be a fiasco and a failure. The conveners had asked for permission to use the plot of ground round the Octorloney Monument, so early as Wednesday before last, intimanting that the meeting was proposed to be held on Wednesday following. But it was some time before the authorities could make up their minds as to whether to accord the permission at all or not. So late indeed as Monday last was the permission communicated to the conveners that they might have the Race sourse under certain stringent conditions, which as the *Amritabazar Patrika* put it, amounted to a practical refusal. People from the distant mufassil had intimated their eager desire to be present at the meeting, if only they would receive timely intimation, which of course was out of question. Notices of the meeting under the circumstances could not be issued issued till Monday evening, and there was barely 48 hours between the announcement and the meeting. Furthermore it was rightly felt that to allow the use of such an out of the way place like the Race Course where big *tamashas* and shows only could attract crowds, was to put the enthusiasm and devotion of the people to a very severe practical test, and it was apprehended all round that labouring under these immense and almost insurmountable difficulties the promoters of the meeting could not expect even a fairly respectable gathering, commensurate that is to say with the importance of the cause and the proportions of the stake. Those who impatient at the marvellous and unforeseen success of the meeting have been attributing it to "Elaborate wire-pulling" will perhaps consider these incontroverible facts honestly and estimate what amount of wire can be pulled in 48 hours under exceptionally difficult circumstances like these.

These apprehensions and misgivings were, however, entirely set at rest when the meeting came to be actually held. Although it was the Mail day and clerks whether in public or private offices could not get away from business in time to swell the ranks of the opponents of the Bill, the lowly shop-keepers of Radha Bazar, China Bazar, Chandney, Murgihata, Hatkhola and other centres of trade and commerce left business to take care of itself for a while, with the result that for a few hours in the afternoon business in these quarters was entirely suspended. The streets and lanes of the native parts of the city looked deserted and from a very early hour of the afternoon streams of men and carriages were found wending their way to the meeting ground, as if the common cause had put the common idea into the commonst people to make the demonstration an entire success. Tramcars could hardly be supplied in adequate numbers and people preferred travelling

hanging on the foot board, while hackney coaches commanded quite fancy prices. Pedestrians of course numbered most, though the number of vehicles gathered round the Course was quite on a par with the most successful of ballooning or racing days, though there was no element of *Tamasha* in the event of the afternoon which has been invented by some untruthful persons whose effrontery is quite amazing. Numerous people came by the E. I. Railway, the E. B. S. Railway, the Central Bengal Railway, and the Diamond Harbour Railway. All classes and creeds were present in their full complement and the enlightened and the educated had by no means a monopoly of it. Young and old, rich and poor, learned and ignorant alike joined in the demonstration and the masses were decidedly in the preponderance. It was not a Hindu demonstration, or a Bengali demonstration either for the matter of that, for Mahomedans mustered in considerable numbers though not quite as strong as their Hindu fellow-citizens, whom the measure affects much more intimately than any other community. By a moderate calculation fully two lacs of people must have been always present at the meeting, or the meetings more correctly speaking, for no less than twelve of them were going on in different parts of the grounds simultaneously. The people that were straggling about or going and coming are not included in this calculation, for taking them into consideration an observer from the roof of the New Stand could but see one dense mass of human heads extending between Strand and the Red road. We are not interested in discussing the contents of these heads as an Anglo-Indian Daily of pronounced opinions is, nor are we going to press upon Government the propriety of enacting "mob laws." But those who speak in the name of the country and the community have to take into consideration the presence of these worth-nothing human heads at the Race grounds on Wednesday, and if these heads are unanimous that the law is not wanted by them, as has been declared over and over again in the most unmistakble manner, perhaps both Government and its supporters will pause and think twice before further interfering with th[illegible] susceptibilities [illegible] haps mor[illegible] That[illegible] of a people peculiarly and perbidly sensitive of such interference. not only a few Mahomedan stragglers or sightseers had not found their way to the meeting would be abundantly and unmistakably clear to those who saw the large impromptu prayer-meeting that was instantly formed by the Musulmans present when the evening prayer hour arrived. And what was more noticeable was that the Hindus viewed these pious proceedings of their Musulman fellow subjects in the midst of the proceedings of the meeting with the greatest conceivable tolerance.

The *Indian Daily News* smelt some thing of the "circus element' in the demonstration, as if any demonstration even in Hyde Park could possibly be free from it. But all the "circus element" consisted of two or three pennons in the grounds and of parading the streets with posters on hackney carriages to the tune of the *Bajawala's* trumpet by way of drawing public attention. Charge of wire-pulling, if organisation means such a thing, can well be pleaded guilty to, when the success is so marked, for even to give body and shape to spontaneous feeling however intense organization of some sort is necessary. Even civilized countries and communities—where the art of agitation, (not always in a constitutional form as shown by the recent Parnellite and Anti-Parnellite demonstrations) is practised to a perfection—cannot do without the full complement of the wire-pulling business, for things must be brought to a head by some body, somewhere and at some stated time, of which sympathisers must have due notice. As for those who smell sedition, disloyalty and such like nonsense in the demonstration, we cannot do better than to refer them to Messrs. Lambert and Barnard who were present on horseback throughout the proceedings, who were struck by the moderation and sobriety of views put forth by the various speakers addressing different meetings, from twelve different platforms and speaking in English, Bengali, Urdu, Hindi, Urya, and Sanskrit. They were more impressed with the orderly conduct of the vast and surging crowds, who assembled on the plains around and rent the air from time to time with cries of "Long Live the Empress" "Victory to the Queen." "Save us from the law" and so on. Not half-a-dozen police men were in the grounds, though a reserve force was kept ready unknown to the crowd at some distance lest any emergency should arrive, of which, however, there was not the remotest possbility. The Calcutta Turf Club did not allow their Stand to be used as a platform though some people took their seats on it and sat quietly on watching the proceedings at a distance. Some horsemen found it a good joke to ride their horses right down into the middle of groups of men, and even these provocations were overlooked by the people in their intensity of attention to the all-engrossing subject that was being discussed around. The good sense of the peeple themselves as well as the great tact displayed by Mr. Lambert in not thrusting his men where they were not wanted, would account for the smoothness with which the big memorable and almost historic demonstration was conducted. There was a rumour abroad at the meeting that His Excellency the Viceroy had accepted an invitation to be present during some part of the afternoon. This so raised the expectation of the meeting that there was a keen sense of disappointment when the rumour proved false, and there was a strong desire on the part of the majority of the people present to parade past the Viceregal palace on their way home, which idea was, however, at once abandoned, as soon as the promoters of the meeting explained that one of the conditions of the permission to hold the meeting was that it should quietly disperse as soon as the proceedings were over.

It is noticeable that although there was no set programme adopting formal resolutions, the greatest possible harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, and very few of the stereotyped speakers took part in it. Speaker after speaker, however, arose on the different platforms and spoke and were listened to with [illegible] attention though they were stran[illegible] eager atten[illegible]on though the[illegible]gers to the meeting and unknown to oratorical fame. Kumar Sreekrishna Prasanna Sen, the well known *Paribrajak*, kept enthralled his dense ring of audience squatting on the bare ground numbering fully twenty-five thousand people, as long as the meeting lasted and the other speakers had equal attention. Enthusiasm was at the highest possible pitch in illustration of which we need only mention one incident which will a give a fair idea of the intensity of feeling that marked throughout the proceedings. The venerable Babu Annada Prasad Bannerjee, late senior Government Pleader of the local High Court, was so far carried away by emotion that though public speaking is not in his line at all, he made an extempore speech that surprised and astonished his hearers. Similar feats of eloquence were achieved by many who had never before dreamt of making their debut on a platform, and altogether there was a living manifestation that the national life is not yet wholly extinct. The demonstration carries its own moral and fullest thanks are due to the energetic band of workers through whose exertions all difficulties were so successfully surmounted and combated. Government will have an idea now of the bulk and intensity of the excitement caused by the Bill, and if the Viceroy had not actually an ocular proof of the deep dissatisfaction that has been caused throughout the length and breadth of the land, by the measure, His Excellency has been fortunately sufficiently close to the scene of the demonstration to get an accurate and faithful report of it which will answer the purpose.

SIR EDWARD BUCK'S VINDICATION.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriclutural Department, was invited by Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, as we have said in a recent issue, to open the Flower Show of the Cossipore Practical Institution of Horticulture and Agriculture. In performing this ceremony, Sir Edward, who is virtually the head of the Agricultural Bureau in India, felt himself called upon to vindicate his department against the charge of failure which is so often preferred against it. He said: "The question has often been asked me what the Agricultural Departments, which were founded a few years ago in the various provinces, including Bengal, have been doing for the improvement of agriculture. I have always been obliged to answer—Little or nothing. Fortunately it has been possible to show that, by the performance of other duties which have been committed to them, these departments have, as publicly announced by the Finance Minister a year or two ago, earned for the State a profit of several lakhs a year. But they have made no money out of agricultural farms, nor have they, for what I hope will be considered very good reasons, been urged by Government to spend much money upon agricultural experiments and model farms. The three principal reasons why public money has not been thus expended are these: In the first place agricultural experiments are expensive, as I am afraid the President of the Cossipore Society has found it. In the second place, they require a great deal of intimate knowledge of the agricultural conditions of the country which only the cultivating classes possess; but, and this is the third and most important reason, the cultivating classes are not at present sufficiently educated to take up either the trial of experiments themselves or to accept the results obtained by others. Whatever, therefore, might be the results obtained on Government farms any large expenditure incurred on them would be rightly objected to by the taxpayers of the country. In this, as in all other matters in which the progress of the nation is concerned [illegible] itself must be made able and willing the n[illegible] a reform before the reform can be to receive attempted."

These observations clearly show that a decided change has come over Sir Edward Buck's views upon the question of the introduction of agricultural improvements in India. When the North West Agricultural Department was first created and placed under him, sixteen years ago, he apparently considered that one of the most important duties of the new Bureau would be to pursuade the ryot to adopt improved methods of tillage. With this view a costly model farm was established at Cawnpore, and experiments of various kinds were conducted there on a large scale. Not only were new seeds, new manures and new processes of cultivation tried, but Sir (then Mr.) Edward Buck and his subordinates zealously devoted themselves to the task of investing what they called improved agricultural implements. A new plough was patented and advertised for sale. Its merits were extolled to the skies, but notwithstanding all this it found no voluntary purchaser, and only a few were forced on ryots in estates under the Court of Wards. All this went on until the practical working of the Experimental Farm at Cawnpore was mercilessly exposed by Sir Ashley Eden in the famous Minute, recorded by him in answer to a call made upon him by the Government of India, for the establishment of a provincial Agricultural Department on the model of that created for the North Western Provinces by Sir John Strachey. Sir Ashley wrote:—"I have for many years past followed with interest the various experiments which have from time to time been made, under the orders of the Government of India, in respect to the establishment of model farms, and the conclusion at which I have arrived (which appears to be in accordance with the general conclusion on the subject) is that, with scarcely an exception the experiments have signally failed, and that it has been shown that those, who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from

them. * * * Many of the experiments relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, in agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community; while those which have succeeded, such as the Poosah farm and the sugar mills, are successes of which uneducated and ignorant Bengal and certain private European firms may clearly claim the credit." The incisive logic of Sir Ashley Eden did not then convince Mr. Buck. In one of his annual reports on the working of the North-West Agricultural Department he attempted an answer to Sir Ashley Eden, but the attempt was a downright failure. The position which Sir Ashley took up, about a dozen years ago, has now been conclusively established by the Report of the Special Committee, which Lord Connemara appointed for the purpose of instituting a comprehensive investigation into the working of the Madras Agricultural Department. One of the questions referred to the Committee for enquiry was:—"What benefit has accrued, or is likely to accrue, to the cultivating classes, from the Department as at present constituted?" The Committee have found by a careful and thorough investigation that the so-called improved agricultural implements introduced by the Department have not found favour with the ryot; and that its efforts towards the improvement of the breeds of cattle, sheep or horses, have not been attended with any success worth the name. Experiments have been conducted at the Saidapet Farm at considerable cost, with a view to show how the agricultural methods of the country can be improved; but the practical results obtained have been insignificant. The Committee, after a compresensive enquiry into the past working of the Madras Agricultural Department, have been constrained to admit that the amount of real good secured by all the efforts of the past has been infinitesimal, and that the greater part of the money which has been spent on agricultural improvement and education has been wasted. After this admission it is im- even for Sir Edward Buck to contend ricultural Departments have done improvement of the agriculture ch Sir of the Agricultural ate sent out to year. He said:—"Well, I wished to explain that the professional adviser whom the Secretary of State sent last year to this country has, after travelling through India and consulting Native and European agriculturists in all provinces, prepared a report in which the proposals of the Agricultural Departments have been reviewed, and that in a short time proposals for carrying the recommendations into effect will be made. It is on the whole satisfactory that the scheme for agricultural experiment and education should not have been brought forward in the first place until the Agricultural Departments had earned an income for the State by the performance of other duties, and in the second, until they have obtained the best advice from England. But what they now want more than all is the advice, sympathy and co-operation of the leaders of the agricultural population in this country. Without that they must fail. The Government is after all only the representative of the public, and dare not aspire to extend reforms in any direction in which the public is not ready itself to travel. Especially this is the case when the path is one with which the people of the country are more familiar than the Government itself." It is a great pity that Sir Edward Buck did not understand this when Sir Ashley Eden pointed out in plain and emphatic terms, twelve years ago, that those who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from them. If Sir Edward had profited by this just criticism at the time it was made by Sir Ashley Eden, the tax-payer would have been saved a good deal of money, and failure would not then have been inscribed in such big letters on the Department over which he presides. It appears from the passage in Sir Edward's speech we have quoted above that fresh efforts will be made in the direction of promoting agricultural improvement, and that a new scheme for agricultural experiment and education has been matured in accordance with Dr. Voelcker's recommendations. We hope very earnestly that the report submitted by the Doctor should be published without delay, so that the public may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the recommendations made by him and the proposals put forward by the Government of India for carrying them into effect. This is essentially a matter in which the Government should take the public into confidence. Sir Edward Buck himself admits that the Government wants the advice, sympathy and co-operation of the leaders of the agricultural population of the country. If so, no time should be lost in laying before the public Dr. Voelcker's reports and the proposals made by Sir Edward Buck for carrying the recommendations contained therein.

THE HALL-MARKING OF INDIAN SILVER-PLATE.

THE reader knows that although Her Majesty's Government have repealed the duty on the importation of silver-plate into the United Kingdom, they have decided not to interfere with the law and practice concerning hall-marking. They have, however, proposed to mitigate as far as possible the inconvenience under which the Indian silver trade might suffer, by providing that Indian silver work bearing an Indian hall-mark affixed under the authority of the Government of India, should be admitted into the United Kingdom without being subjected to the British hall-mark regulations. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and should it be adopted any dealer, who desired to send silver-ware to England without being liable to the British hall-marking system, would get his wares assayed and marked in India under such rules as His Excellency might prescribe. Mr. Edmond Watherstone, a member of one of the oldest and largest firms of jewellers and silver-smiths in the city of London, who had rendered valuable services in connection with the movement which culminated last year in the removal of the plate duties, recently read an interesting paper on hall-marking before the Indian section of the Society of Arts. He began by pointing out the immediate benefits which have resulted from the repeal of the plate duties, and said:—"Not only has the volume of trade increased enormously, as can be testified to by the various assay offices, but already marked improvement in design and workmanship are observable. Workmen are in full employ, wages have risen, and the trades, which mainly rely upon the silver trade such as engravers, plate-chest markers, and others, have participated in the general prosperity." The output of British silversmiths during the period from 1876 to 1890 averaged 793,356 ounces per annum; but Mr. Watherstone expects that this amount will be more than doubled in the current year. He has, however, no doubt whatever that an equal expansion has not taken place in the Indian trade, as the system of hall-marking is a restriction on the importation of silver plate from this country into the United Kingdom. The Government of India have repeatedly represented to the Secretary of State during the past ten years that the requirement of compulsory assay and of a fixed English standard of fineness of metal prevents equal competition between manufacturers in England and manufacturers in India. The small import duties on English cotton goods which the Government of India used to levy for revenue purposes and which were not at all felt by the Indian consumer, were removed on the ground that their retention gave the manufacturers in this country an advantage over their brethern in the United Kingdom. Again, the Secretary of State, yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon by Manchestermen, has been repeatedly urging the Goverament of India to place further restrictions on factory labour in this country, because he thinks that the existing state of things prevents equal competition between manufacturers in England and manufacturers in India. But strange to say, Lord Cross does not see that the British system of hall-marking places a restriction on the Indian silver trade and is opposed to the economic policy whch England has, in the interests of free trade, imposed upon the Government of India.

Mr. Watherstone rightly held it to be an essential condition that no restrictions should exist to prevent the silver trade being carried on in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, and that if jewellery was free so ought plate to be free also. He pointed out that there is now freedom of trade in wares composed of the precious metals as between the United Kingdom and India, the English Revenue Act of 1884 enacting that "foreign plate which in the opinion of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Customs may be described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or filigree work of Oriental pattern shall be exempted from assay in the United Kingdom." This is, however, only a limited concession, and it is beyond question that the requirement of compulsory assay and of a fixed English standard of fineness of metal still leave the Indian trader at a great disadvantage. Even Sir George Birdwood, who is known to be a strong advocate of hall-marking, was constrained to admit; "Under present conditions plate could not be readily exported from India on account of the risk of destruction by the Custom House authorities—a risk which the exporter could not altogether avoid in the absence of any recognised mark." The Indian plate, as a rule, being of rupee silver and consequently below the English standard of fineness connot at present be marked. It is most unreasonable that silver which is good enough to serve as the currency of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, should be descredited the moment, it passes the English Customs House. We must not forget that the vast body of Indian silversmiths are of the smaller trader-class and that the silver used by them from time immemorial is obtained by melting rupees, the solder being necessarily of an inferior quality. In compliance with the request of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has taken up the question of establishing a system of voluntary assay or hall-marking in this country and called upon the various Local Governments for an expression of their opinions upon the subject. But Mr. Watherstone has, after a ca careful consideration e to the of the question in all its bearings, co be conclusion that the English laws must altered, and that India should not move in the matter at all, excepting hereafter, by publishing fully the considerations under which goods can be consigned for sale in the United Kingdom when the law 'at home' has been reformed. He had no hesitation whatever in saying that nothing, in his judgment, would be more impolitic than for any action to be taken by the Indian Government.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Watherston's paper most of the speakers supported his views. Mr. Edward Thornton, who was for many years a judge of the Punjab Chief Court, concurred in all the proposals of of the lecturer while the Sir Charles Bernard expressed his belief that restrictions of the kind referred to by the lecturer had the effect of confining trade to the large dealers and manufacturers. Sir Charles spoke nothing but the truth when he said that the hope of the people of India was that sooner or later—they hoped sooner—the British Hall-mark would be abolished altogether. Mr. Martin Wood observed that the repeal of the plate duties had been of immense value to India, but its final benefit could not be felt so long as Hall-marking obtained in England. The accuracy of this observation will be questioned by few persons who are anxious to see the Indian silver trade restored to its proper position among the fine craft arts of the country.

139466

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

THE Police Commission have, we learn, submitted their report to Government. We shall wait with anxiety for the publication of the report and we hope that there will be no unnecessary delay in publishing it. We have repeatedly said that no department of the administration is more in urgent need of reform than the Police and yet excepting the administration of justice no department of the Government exercise so powerful an influence for weal or woe on the people. Public officers seem to think that it is the village police which is to blame for the rottenness of the whole system, but native public opinion unanimously point to tne inefficiency and corruption of the regular police in condemnation of the system. Nobody thinks of contending that village Chowkidars are model watchmen in their way, but when we consider the class of men from which they are recruited and the small pay they receive every allowance should be made for their short-comings. The Sub-Inspectors and Constables get all the credit for the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders, but in a large majority of cases it is the poor Chowkidar who is the humble instrument to whom the credit for success is due. No doubt the Chowkidar enjoys exceptional advantages in this respect. He is one of the people. He knows all about the condition and character of his neighbours and he hears all the gossip when anything occurs in the village. A reform of the system should, therefore, aim to utilise the local knowledge and experience of these men without removing them too much from the control of the village community. Two or three of the gentlemen examined by the Police Commission stated that the more the Chowkidars are removed from the contact with the regular police the better for their efficiency and that what is called the Chowhidaree 'muster parade' serves no useful purpose whatever. But we have been recently informed by an esteemed friend who has had occasion to witness one of these parades that it is a very useful institution. The weekly parade not only prevents the chowkidar from absenting himself from duty and going on a long visit to a relative in a distant village, but it at the same time places in the possession of the District Superintendent of Police all the necessary information regarding the commission of [illegible] information regarding the convi[illegible] offences, the conduct of released pr[illegible]s, the movements of bad characters and proclaimed offenders and a variety of other matters. The number of questions which they are asked week after week and which they are expected to answer gives them a training which must be very useful to their vocation as watchmen. It has given the chowkidars an amount of descipline which must be seen to be believed. The success of the institution in Hughly is no doubt due to the exceptional ability and vast experience of the District Superintendent, Mr. Pratt, but if the institution be half as successful in other districts we shall have no cause of complaint in common with some of our countrymen that the weekly parades are worse than useless. When the Police Committee's report is published we shall recur more fully to the question of village police.

Latest News and Notes.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the Presidency from Dacca on Thursday evening.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in a violent article on the treatment the Empress Frederick has experienced in Paris, says that the German people have been deeply outraged by insults heaped upon her Imperial Majesty by the French. The article finishes by demanding that satisfaction be asked from the French people and their Government. The Emperor has to thank his own zeal to make it up with France for whatever may have happened. The public have no idea up to the present moment as to what the insult consisted of. We can only hope that from over-friendliness to war will be no small a jump.

WE learn with great pleasure that the East India Railway have commenced to attach retiring compartments to third class carriages for the convenience of passengers travelling long distances. This will be gratifying news to our readers. It is satisfactory to find that Raja Durga Charan Law's efforts have at last been crowned with success. It was Raja Durga Charan, it will be remembered, who represented in Council the inconvenience and discomfort which lower class Railway passengers experienc for want of retiring accommodation in the Trains by which they travel. The Legislature could not see its way to insert a provision in the Act by which the evil complained of could be removed, but the Raja referring to the loud and numerous complaints on this head, hoped that the Goverament, "in the interests of the millions for whom he spoke, would reserve to themselves the power by which they could grant the concession later on, if could not be granted then." We are glad that the discussions in the Council have led the Railway authorities to grant the concession of their own accord, and for this the travelling public are mainly indebted to the exertions of Raja Durga Charan Law.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Quinton having left for Assam, Mr. J. Woodburn, Chief Secretary to the N. W. P. Government, has been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council, in place of Mr. Quinton. Mr. W. C. Bennett will officiate as Chief Secretary during Mr. Woodburn's absence in Calcutta. Mr. Woodburn is an officer of high standing and experience and we congratulate him on his new honors. He and Raja Uadai Pratap Sing of Bhinga, the newly appointed native member for N. W. P., took their seats on Friday last.

FOR the purpose of opening of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway the Viceroy will leave Howrah by special train at 9-10 P. M. to-day and arrive at Chakardarpore at half-past eleven to-morrow morning. After opening the line an excursion will be made into the Saranda forest, and his Excellency will leave the same night for Calcutta, arriving at Howrah at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. A second special train [illegible] be provided for the guests of the Railway [illegible] Company.

LORD CROSS has declined to receive a deputation from the Lancashire cotton trade relative to the Indian Factory Laws, believing that the Indian Government Bill in reference thereto will satisfy all purposes. That is right and Lancashire must not arrogate too much to itself. But the Indian Bill too has to be looked to closely.

A *Gazette of India* notification announces that on and after the 1st day of March 1891 the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in Aden shall be one rupee per 140lb Avoirdupois.

THE Indian Bankruptcy Bill will not be taken up this session by the Legislative Council, owing it is said to the Age of Consent Bill and the Factory Amendment Bill requiring its attention.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY was recently entertained at dinner by the Northbrook Club. Lord Northbrook presided, and the dining-room was crowded with members, who gave their guest an enthusiastic welcome. Sir Steuart, replying to the speech of the President proposing his health, referred to the anxiety of educated Indians for a larger share in the administration of India.

Much sickness prevails in Calcutta and the death rate is proportionate. Influenza, cholera and fever are badly raging and cases of small pox also are frequently occurring.

SOMETIME ago we had occasion to refer to grievances of officers in the employ of the Tirhut State Railway. Not the least of these grievances seems to be that the present management is detaining the Provident deposits made by the officers in question when the railway was worked as a State concern. The hardship is felt to be great and Government ought to see that the officers that were taken over from it by the Company be not placed at so serious a disadvantage. As it is these deposits might be deducted or entirely forfeited for some imaginary offence of ever so trifling a character, for there is practically no appeal against the decision of the Company. We trust the complaint will attract the notice of the Government.

IT has been announced that Mr. C. W. Bolton succeeds Mr. C. E. Buckland as Secretary to the Board of Revenue. As a District officer as well as in the various departments in which he has acted Mr. Bolton has showed high capabilities for work and his elevation was a matter of course. He officiated for Mr. Buckland on the Board not long ago with great credit.

THE most careful students of modern Egyptian politics may at times be puzzled as to why a certain war breaks out all of a sudden, and how with equal suddenness it comes to an end after protracted and obstinate struggle. Dervishes and Osman Digna and other equally unintelligible terms are put forward for allaying public cursiosity by way of grounds and reasons, though the out side world is none the wiser for it. Last week intelligence was received of an impending brush, which soon seems to have developed itself into a pretty hard fought battle in which of course the Egyptians and their British allies got the better, though some brave officers of the latter fell. The Egyptian forces occupied Tokar after a slight resistance from the Dervishes and prior to the occupation of Tokar an action was fought near Afafite which lasted one hour and a quarter. Osman Digma's force, which is estimated to have numbered two thousand, made a furious attack on the Egyptians who were occupying some ruined buildings in [illegible] and a most severe hand-to-hand [illegible] The Cavalry charged and br[illegible] were finall[illegible] round[illegible] graphs[illegible] ing his duti[illegible] Osman Digna[illegible] of Emir[illegible] Osman himself watched the fight from a[illegible] and took to flight with thirty of his followers as soon as he saw that defeat was inevitable. Two cannon and quantities of ammunition and weapons were captured by the Egyptians, and some hundreds of Arabs submitted. That the pusillanimous Osman is thus able to make head from time to time and give p'enty of trouble must be accounted for by the rottenness of the Egyptian army or administration that favours such onslaughts on the part of Dervishes.

AS SOON as Parnellites and anti-Parnellites failed to come to an understanding fight was resumed. An anti-Parnellite meeting was held at Carrick on Sunday before last when violent conflicts took place with the Parnallites who were armed with sticks, and several persons were injured. The Age of Consent Bill conflict in this country has not yet attained this stage.

AUTHORITATIVE medical opinion points to the fact that with the first occurrence of catamenia a girl almost *at once becomes a woman*. We would refer those who question this to the works of eminent modern Physiologists. They are all of opinion that the transition from girlhood to womanhood occurs at the first catamenial flow, which is but the outward indication of the completion of those complex changes which fit the girl for procreation. According to Boerhave, "the first menstruation is ccompanied with a certain amount of fever .... the symptoms disappear with the menses which may have lasted a week, and she is restored to perfect health, but with an indescribable something in manner and appearance which marks the transition into womanhood." Opinion to the same

effect, but in more emphatic terms, are expressed by Balthazar Foster, Lawson Tait, Macnaughton Jones, More Madden of Dublin, Playfair, Sterling, Grailly Hewitt and others. Lawson Tait observes that the first menstruation marks off the completion of those developmental changes of the female reproductive organs which prepare the woman for child-bearing. He says : "In fact the whole process of ovulation goes on before puberty, and the only difference then made is the important addition of carrying the ovum into the uterus and the possibility of its being impregnated." More Madden of Dublin remarks : "In the female, when puberty is reached, the individual passes at a bound as it were from childhood to womanhood." We would commend the above to our brother, the *Vaidic Sage* of the *Mirror* and other 'reformers,' who would probably like to study the philosophy of the *garbhadhan* rite in the light of modern physiology.

THE Government of India has in a short resolution noticed the progress of education in India during the year 1889-90. The resolution draws no conclusions and makes no comments, but gives figures collected from the several provincial educational reports and the resolutions and orders thereon by local Governments and Administrations. The number of public and private institutions increased from 131,709 in 1888-89 to 134,710 in 1889-90. The increase was common to both classes of institutions, the former having increased by 1,298 and the latter by 1,703. The percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age calculated on the statistics of population at the last census, was 11.4 in 1889-90 as compared with 11.2 in 1888-89. The total number of pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes on the 31st March 1890, was 3,626,390, while on the same date of the previous year the number was 3,544,257. The numbers enrolled at public institutions increased from 3,047,251 to 3,081,504 and those at private institutions from 497,006 to 534,886. Of the pupils under instruction, the number engaged in studying English rose from 342,953 to 352,356. The increase in Secondary Schools was 5,055, and in Primary Schools 3,142. The number learning a classical language rose from 512,959 to536,551. The number of boys attending school was 3,331,933,or 20.7 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,253,996 in 1888-89. The number of girls was 294,457 as compared with 290,261. While the number of public and private institutions for boys advanced, the former from 87,902 in 1888-89 to 89,318 in 1889-90, and the latter from 37,243 to 39,465, the number of both classes of institutions for girls decreased, the former from 4,963 to 4,845, and the latter from 1,601 to 1,082. The total expenditure. which was Rs. 2,70,92,324 in 1888-89, rose to Rs. 2,76,58,697 in 1889-90. Of these sums Rs. 2,13,44,840 in the former and Rs. 2,21,80,378 in the latter year were directly expended on Public Instruction, the remainder having been spent on indirect charges. The expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 18,51,586 to Rs. 19,73,525, that on Professional Colleges from Rs. 6,74,144 to Rs. 6,91,766, that on Training Schools from Rs. 5,71,448 to Rs. 5,94,506 and that on Special Schools other than Training Schools from Rs. 8,38,970 to Rs. 9,53,911. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 75,97,606 compared with Rs. 73,97,870 in 1888-89, Local Funds Rs. 48,78,784 compared with Rs. 47,84,474, and Municipal Funds Rs. 12,81,830 compared with Rs. 13,14,199. Fees, which in 1881-89 aggregated Rs. 76,85,322, reached Rs. 81,23,800 in 1889-90, while the income from miscellaneous sources declined from Rs 59,10,459 to Rs. 57,76,677. The only remark with which the Resolution sums up the quotation of figures is that the decrease in the contributions from Muncipal Funds and miscellaneous sources is the least satisfactory feature in the working of the Department. In other respects the statistics show that the Department has made steady progress. The resolution of course does not stop to consider why Municipal aid is not forthcoming to the extent it might be desirable and whether it would not be proper for Government to make larger investments on Education.

It is almost a truism that social reform to be effective must be slow and proceed from the Society itself that has to be reformed and not by penal legislation. We have practically done away with polygamy, we have considerably raised the marriageable age of our girls. We have conceded that England-returned men can be taken back into society under certain circumstances, and a whole host of other reforms are being quietly effected by the really educative elements at work. Nothing can be gained by haste or extraneous pressure; otherwise the permissive law as to widow marriage ought to have accomplished wonders. Those who quote analogies about *sati* and so forth forget that legislation has prevented only forced *satism*. Genuine *satis* have still the rope, the poison, the water, yea the fire-pile open to them, as numerous recent instances will clearly show. Let not our reformers in their mistaken zeal set at work the spirit of reaction by which social reform will be really retarded. Society must not be exasperated, but one must take it along with one slowly, quietly and smoothly.

DO NOT legislate for matricide, philosophically enjoined the classic legislator, lest thereby you should create an offence hitherto unknown in society. We would be inclined to say something to this effect to the legislator of the present day who would needlessly introduce a piece of redundant legislation. You would be only teaching society what now it regards with abhorence, thus debasing the morals of our young girls and boys by this wide-spread controversy, and opening out their thoughts and ideas to matters about which they never before had an occasion to think. In many cases would you make that seem possible which never even crossed their minds as possible, and the law, therefore, notwithstanding the current of re-action will aggravate the evil if any exists. The evidence of its existence in the face of the direct and open teachings of *sastras* which meet with strict observance at the hand of every true and orthodox Hindu, is very meagre and unsatisfactory, and one would have thought that if the *sastric* injunctions had not a sufficient hold on the educated mind, education itself would exercise a wholesome influence. If both prove unavailing moral laws and legal rules would be equally abortive from the very nature, of the case and in either event the law is absolutely unnecessary. But as a fact the evidence of malpractice, judging by the published official reports would seem to be confined solely to parts of Lower Bengal, and that, for aught we know, may account for comparative quiet and silence in the other provinces. But as we have shown in a previous issue this is not and this cannot be the case, for Hindu law and customs in the main are the same all over the country as the protests from the other parts are sufficient to prove. As to the existence of premature consummation, the evidence even in Bengal is wholly unreliable, for the very intelligible reason that there *can* be no evidence. Surely with materials like this Government is not going to legislate for the whole country.

AT ameeting held at Cawnpore, on 26th February, it was resolved that Government be requested to withdraw the Consent Bill, as it violates prevalent religious and social customs.

ONE of the ablest memorials sent to Government in protest of the Bill is the Utturpara memorial in which the texts have been fully gone into in support of the position of the memorialists. The counter texts also have been fully combated or explained as the case might require, and Sir Andrew Scople has expressly indented numerous copies of the memorial for distribution among his friends. The demand for the pamphlet proved so great as to necessitate a second edition being struck off.

ONE of the principal events of the week was the Pandits' meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday last to protest against the Bill. Outsiders were present in the meeting in large numbers, but did not take part in the proceedings. We cannot do better than take the following extract from the *Statesman* :—

The meeting was convened by Raja Indra Chunder Singh of Paikpara, and among those present were pandits from every district of Bengal and Behar, among them the leaders of the well-known *toles* of Nuddea, Bhatpara, Vikrampore, Billapooker, Bansberia, Kamargachee, Trebeni, Kulingram and other places, as also pandits from Benares and even Madras. It is estimated that over five hundred pandits attended the meeting, and in all there were fully a thousand people in the hall. Selecting a few of those present we may name Mahamahopadhya Bhuban Mohun Bidyaratna of Nuddea, Mahamahopadhya Rakhal Das Nayaratna of Bhatpara, Mahamahopadhya Deno Bandhu Nayratna of Connaghur, Pandit Prosana Chandra Nayaratna of Vikrampore, Pandit Jagat Chandra Sarbobhauma of Vikrampore, Pandit Durga Sundar Kritiratna of Mymensing, Pandit Chandra Kumar Tarkalankar of Burrisal, Pandit Sasi Bhusan Smritiratna of Jessore, Pandit Ramnath Siddhanta Panchhnan of Furreedpore, Pandit Sasadhar Tarkachuramani, Pandit Rajkumar Nayaratna, Pandit Markandeya Sastri of Cuttack, and Pandit Gines Sastri of Karnat, Madras, etc. etc. Raja Indra Chunder was himself present, and in proposing that Mahamahopadhya Bhuban Mohan Bidyaratna take the chair, he briefly explained the object of the meeting and touched upon the several objections which had been urged against the Bill from a religious point of view. The proposed measure would undoubtedly interfere with religious rites of the people, as they would hear from the religious teachers who would address the meeting, and this being the case it was obligatory on all Hindus who had any regard for their religion to join in a respectful protest to Government against the passing of the Bill. The chairman having been formally elected, addressed the meeting and insisted that the performance of the *garbhadhan* ceremony, at a specified period, was an obligatory sacrament, and the Bill, if it became law, would interfere with its due performance in many cases, and as it was the duty of the Government to respect the religious observances of the people, he had no doubt that if the matter was properly laid before Government the Bill would be modified. It was a duty which all those present owed to their ancient religion to make a respectful representation to the Viceroy, and he felt that His Excellency would not refuse to give them a hearing. Several speakers followed in the same strain, and eventually resolutions protesting against the Bill on religious grounds and craving the Viceroy's acceptance of the protest with some consideration, coming as it did from so large a body of the religious teachers of the people. The proceedings were conducted throughout in the vernacular, and perfect unanimity and great enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

The opinions of the Pandits supported by texts will be sent to the Viceroy.

Under the auspicies of Kumar Indra Chandra Sing there was another largely attended meeting of the Pandits of Bengal at Normal School premises yesterday where the Scoble Bill found unmitigated condemnation. A deputation to the Viceroy was resolved upon. In the evening the *Naba Hullar Dharma Sabha* had *Kirtan* and special service at four different points along the strand to avert the impending calamity.

THE Sobha Bazar Standing Committee has submitted to the Viceroy a memorial praying that the Age of Consent Bill, now before the Legislature, may be dropped. In the opinion of the memorialists, the Penal Code has already provided sufficiently for the punishment of any physical injury caused by a hubsband to an immature wife, and that premature co-habitation is not a prevailing practice in Bengal. The proposed legislation will result in overthrowing the very foundations of Hindu society. One of the cardinal religious duties of a Hindu father is to give a daughter in marriage before she attains the age of puberty, and, whatever may be its disadvantages, the custom of early marriage has secured domestic happiness to the people. Hindu fathers will now be obliged to delay the marriage of their girls till they have reached puberty, since the husband's innocence of the charge can only be established by the testimony of the wife and the relatives of both in open Court where their appearance would entail disgrace upon every member of the two families. Girls, on arriving at maturity, may not always be disposed to accept husbands of their parents' choice and thus the traditional customs of the Hindus will be gradually substituted by the practices of the West. The *sastras* having fixed the maximum marriageable age of girls at the age of puberty, which is the key-stone of

the whole marriage system of the Hindus, the Bill, by arbitrarily raising the age, will involve interference with a most vital principle of Hindu religion. If early marriage is an indispensable obligation on Hindus according to their *sastras*, so is the ceremony of *garbhadhan*. In fact the *garbhadhan* ceremony guards effectually against the very evil which the Bill is intended to prevent, inasmuch as the *sastras* prohibit as a grave sin in a husband the consummation of marriage with a wife before she has attained puberty. The passing of the Bill will open the door to much vexation and oppression, while beneficial results expected from it will be small. In cases instituted under the contemplated law, the girl-wife will be treated as an outcaste from Hindu society. Besides the imprisonment of husband for ten years, or his transportation for life, will practically reduce her to a state of widowhood. The memorialists conclude with recommending the following suggestions :—

(1) Instead of an arbitrary limit of 12 years, the attainment of puberty might be fixed as the age of consent : (2) The offence under the prososed law might be made punishable with seven years' imprisonment, in cases of grievous hurt, with one year's imprisonment in cases of only simple hurt, and with three months' imprisonment where no hurt has been done : (3) The offence might be made a summons case : (4) A prosecution should be allowed only on the complaint of the wife, or parents, or her legal guardians : (5) The sanction of superior authority might be required for the prosecution in every case ; (6) Special tribunals, consisting of the elders of the locality, might be constituted for the trial of these cases ; and (7) the injured girl and other female members of the family might be examined by Commission. The memorial is supported by 10,000 signatures and nearly a hundred medical opinions.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE who, is one of the "supporters of the principles and object of the Bill", makes a number of suggestions for amendments with which the public are now perfectly familiar. We make the following extracts from his letter to the Government of Bengal which will show that he would not, however, have the opposition trifled with :—

It is impossible to speak of the Bill without referrinhg for a moment to the great and unusual agitation whicd it has given rise to in Bengal. It cannot be doubte, that religious feeling is at the bottom of this agitationt and gives to the movement the impetus which it migh be said to possess. Such a feeling, I need hardly observe, is worthy of all respect and deserve considerable treatment at the hands of the Legislature. The feeling, which inspires the present agitation against the Bill in Bengal, if it is not strictly derived from the teachings of the Hindu religion, is at any rate based upon custom, which is "transcendental law" according to Manu. Nevertheless," as it is very evident from the agitation against the Bill, and from the discussions which have taken place in the public press, that there are many who honestly believe that the *garbhadhana* ceremony is an ordinance of religion binding upon the*i*, consciences, their ase has to be considered. They ma*y* be in a minority : but the claims of the minority have to be respected especially in a matter of conscience involving considerations which carry us beyond the concerns of this life. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that a proviso should be added in the Bill exempting from its operation those exceptional cases among communities whose religious customs enjoin intercourse between husband and wife after the first appearnce of menstruation. Penal legislation is to be avoided, especially in India, where the administration of the criminal law is attended with serious difficulties, if the object which it seeks to promote can be secured even more offectually by legislation which inflicts no higher penalty than a civil disability.

THOSE who would confine the agitation to Bengali Hindus and would refuse to take notice of the grand demonstration in thePunjab and the N. W. Provinces will read the following Bombay telegram with interest and surprise :—" Yesterday afternoon a meeting of Mahomedans of all classes and sects was held in the chief mosque of Bombay. It was resolved to send a memorial to the Viceroy in Council protesting against the provisions of the Age of Consent Bill, which were declared to be opposed to the tenets and traditions of the Mahomedan religion." This is from the *Englishman's own* correspondent and whatever reasons leading Bengal Mahomedans may have for supporting the Bill with modifications, Nawab Ashanulla will now admit that he does not represent the views of his co-religionists either in Bombay or Madras. The pity in connection with these Presidencies is that there is no means of bringing the opposition movement to a head. But Government must feel the force of it all the same.

A FIRE-eater finds fault with us for our refusing to believe that 20,000 Hiudu ladies signed a petition in favour of the Age of Consent Bill. It is no wonder that when one's wits are sent wool-gathering one is apt to forget that we laid down three alternatives, namely, either 20,000 ladies did *not* sign such a document, or they are not *ladies*, or, they are not *Hindus*. Hindu ladies are incapable of such conduct of course which a non-Hindu will not perceive. Some European "lady travellers"complain that in train and in tram the Bill is discussed in English. But if our information be correct ladies were at the bottom of the evil, for the India Government could not but yield to their pressure. Even as thou hast sown must thou reap, and it is too late in the day to complain of indelicacy after having forced an extremely indelicate matter upon public attention and without the shadow of a justification. The aid of the Director of Public Instruction is invoked to keep our boys outside the pale of agitation. We wish we could, for public morals have been seriously jeoparadised. But how can he? Fathers and brothers, yea mothers and sisters talk and talk earnestly and seriously of the all engrossing topic, and the entire nation is plunged in one entire sheet of mire and filth. Did the supporters of the Bill imagine that in matters affecting questions of such extreme importance, the nation would quietly swallow the Bill as if panic legislation was imperative? They must now see their mistake.

THE convener of the Bombay meeting on Sunday before last was one of the curious supporters of the Bill, whose fallacies Mr. N. N. Ghose has so successfully exposed in the columns of the *Indian Daily News* and in the Pathuriaghata meeting. While voting "with perfect unanimity" the adoption of a memorial "approving of the principle and object of the Bill", the meeting went out of its way to be unanimous once more to request the Governor-General in Council to consider whether it would not be desirable to provide that in case of an offence alleged to be committed by the husband on his wife, no process should issue except on the sworn complaint of the outraged girl herself, or any of her relatives, or her guardian, or such other person as the Court (for reasons to be recorded in writing) considered to be a fit and proper person to make a complaint under the circumstances of the case. How this anomaly is to be reconciled is more than we can think of. What the principle and object of the Bill is is not very clear either, and if it is the protection of girls up to a certain age the greatest possible unanimity prevails about it both in the support and opposition camps. But what the age-limit is to be is certainly not a question of "principle and object", but one of detail upon which and which alone weljoin issue. The Bombay supporters of the Bill say :—"The Garbhadhana ceremony is unobserved in Guzerat, Katiwar, Cutch, Rajputana, and the North-Western Provinces." If so, Hindus of those parts of the country need not trouble themselves about the Bill at all, for they are in no way affected by it. But whether that is a fact or not is more than we know. The Mahadebbag meeting, compared to which the meeting of Sunday before last was a mere trifle said otherwise and while the support meeting was in progress another opposition meeting was going on in another part of the town which inspite of counter attractions proved immensely more successful than the support meeting with its twenty five speakers. In social dilemmas like this, Government cannot take upon itself to decide the issue upon irresponsible representation and the very least it can do, will be to appoint a competent Commission to enquire into and report upon the whole matter, as is seriously prayed for by the Pathuriaghatta meeting. The Bombay reformers are impatient and a telegram of the Secretary of the support meeting has actually the hardihood to say that the Legislature should no longer postpone the passing of the Bill as sufficient time had already been given for discussion, and humanity required that the Bill should pass this session! If this is not softening of the brain, Government has yet to know what is. The force of opposition that has sprung up on all sides simultaneously has made Government pause for breath, but the reformers will give themselves no rest till they have ridden roughshod over the society and religion of their country, which they pretend to befriend.

THERE is one matter connected with the Bombay Meeting of Sunday before last which deserves some attention. We are told that the Hon'ble Justice Telang attended it, received an ovation and was enthusiastically lifted upon the platform. Here at all events was a political demonstration and there could be no doubt as to the significance of Mr. Telang's presence in the meeting, and that being so, his presence was directly in antagonism to the standing Government Circulars on the subject. How would it look if the Hon'ble Justice Chandra Madhab Ghose or the Hon'ble Gurudas Bannerjee were to do any thing of the sort in the opposition interest? Why, then the Anglo-Indian Press would raise a howl, that would not make their office worth a day's purchase. The Pandits in Government employ who ventured privately to give their opinions in aid of the defence of their religion, were pitched into in a manner that was simply disgraceful. But here we have a learned Judge rushing into print, and rushing upon platform in direct violation of Governmen orders and he is not checked at all because het supports Government. The moral to be drawn is not very edifying to be sure. Government servants will with this precedent have a right to regulate their attitude as to public demonstrations.

THE *Indian Daily News* asks :—

What interest other than that of humanity to one-half the race directly, and the whole inderectly, can be supposed to iufluence the Government, or those who support the measure? It is distinctly a step in the improvement and progress policy that has given birth to the Bill. It is a great delusion to suppose that Sir Andrew Scoble is concerned to attack the Hindu religion. What does it matter to him, to us, or to the English public what the Hindus choose to believe as to religion? Practically, very little. Religion is chiefly a personal matter, and whatever a man may believe, so long as it concerns only himself, he is within his right ; but if his religion interferes with the right of another, he is wrong ; and it is the duty of the State to protect every subject against wrong-doing, and the weaker the subject, the stronger the obligation on the State to afford protection. This is a position which some people find it difficult to realise. They consider "religion" a justification for any and every thing, and sanctimonious pleas are put forth for licensed violence. In the interests of the Government of India, we should not be sorry to see the Bill withdrawn. It will always be an easier matter to govern a nation of children than of grown men.

We in our turn would ask a simple question in answer to our contemporary's bland queries. Why on earth should the Hindus object to a wholesome improvement if it be a real improvement, and if it does not clash with their religion and social customs as whole? As for what is wrong and right in these matters the term is purely relative, and not a few Hindus devoutly believe that civilized societies are a prey to a number of untold wrongs which they would root out if they could.

THERE is a rumour spread by the daily papers that some of the promoters of Wednesday's meeting waited on the Viceroy to ask him to grace it with His Excellency's presence so that he might judge for himself of its spontaneity, magnitude and enthusiasm. The Private Secretary to His Excellency is said to have told these gentlemen that the Viceroy did not care to be present at a 'got-up' meeting. This is as absurd as insulting to the Viceroy. His Excellency could not characterise the immense, popular demonstration thus unceremoniously, whatever importance he might be inclined to attach to it. His Excellency could not of course think of attending such a demonstration if even

he had the time for it. Some Government officials did attend as a matter of fact, for example, Sir John Edgar and Sir Alfred Croft and others. As for the got-up character attributed to it there can hardly be a meeting that is not got-up, including meetings of the Viceregal Council, for somebody must organise the details and name the trysting place. All agitation must be more or less "artificial" and if the art of agitation was as well understood as it ought to be, the feelings of the people would be given expression to in a way that would make Government uneasy. As for "wire-pulling" it is busy on either side, if organisation is its another name, and there is no reason why the supporters of the Bill should not have as grand a demonstration as we had on Wednesday if wire-pulling can achieve impossibilities. Our reformers surely understand and practise the art much better than the ignorant masses. We have had "wire-pulling" enough in connection with various public movements during the whole of the British administration of India, but was there before so singular a success achieved with the inert masses. The fact is their feelings are roused and they are panick-striken at the idea of Government interference with their religious and social institutions. In Bombay we have had Government servants like Justice Telang wire-pulling in Government interest and yet in Bombay the opposition is markedly stronger than the support. Some people are angry at the Viceroy having been asked to the meeting and consider it an insult. It would have been better if the mistake was avoided by the promoters of the meeting, but after having committed it there was nothing wrong in telling the public that His Excellency had been asked. The hand-bill said that should the meeting last beyond dusk the grounds would be lighted up with electricity for which also preparations had been made to, utilise which, however, there was no occasion as the meeting separated before dusk. Electric light is not a novelty in Calcutta and two lacs of people do not frequent the Eden Gardens every evening to witness it. It is therefore, absurd to pretend that this was an element of success of Wednesday's meeting. As for fireworks how they came to be invented by heated imaginations of the supporters is more than we know. Those who were present at the Maidan on Wednesday must have seen for themselves that the crowds such as assembled there could not be drawn together by promise of fireworks even if it were a part of the programme. It is dishonest thus to under-estimate the importance of the most important demonstration in connection with the agitation.

THERE was an impromptu demonstration at the close of Wednesday's meeting inspite of the endeavours of the promoters to avert it. It was, however, as orderly and peaceable as the meeting itself. and took the shape of a march past the Government House, the gates of which were held by large detachments of the Police both European and native. Shouts of "long live the Queen-Empress", "long live the Viceroy," "Spare our religion." "We do not want the new law" rent the skies and piteous appeals that went up from thousands of panic-stricken hearts could not but have moved the Viceroy. We are very sorry to hear that at night-fall and after the meeting had dispersed the Police had disputes with some stragglers which were creditable to neither party. If the Commissioner of Police or His able Deputy were on the spot every thing would have passed off as easily as in the meeting.

SIR Andrew Scoble said at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council that the presenting of the report of the Select Committee on the Age of Consent Bill would be postponed to Friday next, and *not* later, in order for the Committee to consider the replies of the various local Governments and administrations. Sir Andrew advisedly refrained from all reference to the agitation that has gathered round the Bill and is said to be of opinion that four annas will take a man to a mass meeting or any meeting for the matter of that. We cannot believe that Sir Andrew thinks so lowly of public opinion. Sir Andrew Scoble's determination to pass the Bill at any risk before the Session is over and before he leaves for England may perhaps have given currency to an absurd and incredilable rumour that the Queen-Empress has sent a telegram for its summary disposal. Public opinion when so pronouncedly and so universally expressed should not be slighted because Government can *afford* to slight it.

THE Census operations on Thursday last were conducted smoothly enough in Calcutta. The Streets were deserted at an early hour of the evening and people did their best to be at home n time for the enumerator. The private household schedules answered best in respectable families; and the enumerators with the help of the Police had little difficulty in getting the necessary information from the ignorant inhabitants also. As usual all sorts of vague and foolish reports were afloat as to the object of the enumeration. The Age of Consent Bill now being uppermost in the public mind naturally gave color to the supposition that Government wanted to find out the number of girls capable of giving consent according to modern lights and ideas, and some people thought that the Municipality with a view of stopping over-crowding in houses wanted to get the number of inmates in each house. The town was divided into 900 blocks under the charge of an equal number of emmerators and a proportionate number of Supervisors and Superintendents and assistant Enumerators all numbering 1500. Complaints were received against some Enumerators which is hardly worth noticing considering the magnitute of the work to be done by them.

IN addition to the two donations of Rs. 5,000 each from the Maharaja of Bettiah and Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore K. C. S. I. in aid of the children's ward of the Dufferin Hospital, a sum of Rs. 4,500 have also been subscribed from various sources, bringing the total amount received up to Rs. 14,500. The *fete* in aid of the Hospital is to take place at the Columbia Rink on the 9th instant.

THE seventh annual meeting of the Sovabazar Benevolent Society was held at No. 2-2 Rajah Nava Krishna's Street on Saturday, when the Hon. Justice Tottenham presided. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Hon. Justice Gurudas Banerjee, Dr. Pentescost and the Rev. K. S. Macdonald. The Society has made steady progress ever since its establishment, the total number of regular subscribers having been raised to nearly two hundred. Widows, students, the blind and invalid have received its bounty during the year, as usual, and the Committee have been able to send assistance to the sufferers through the recent inundations. The Society deserves more of public support than has hitherto been accorded to it. Brothers Kumar Neel Krishna and Kumar Benoy Krishna deserve every credit for the great sacrifice of time and money they make for its maintenance.

THE India Club had it annual steamer party recently and the members and their guests had a thoroughly enjoyable day's outing. Instead of the sterotyped voyage to the Pulta waterworks, a move was made this year towards Diamond Harbour by way of change and lunch was served at the Royal Botanical Gardens, where a pleasant half an hour was spent.

A BOMBAST proclaims that a greater bombast may be seen and signed at the "places" of all the tailors of Tooley Street. The braggart's verbiage is visible in every period unless of course some fifth-form boy was essaying his first Addisonian flights. "The agitation for numbers at least if not argument, especially in some Bengal Districts, may well make, Government pause." So it may. But if the monopoly of argument be all on one side, and this condensed milk in a memorial be its type, Government will have to pause again, for in style of penmanship as well as logic the present generation has not seen the like. While not "imposing any duty on the exalted representative of Majesty itself," are certain suggestions "thrown at the feet of the throne" which makes the support to the Bill, however, of questionable hue and shape. Taking signatures on false pretences is not quite enough and people are now called upon to send proxies by wire and post!

SOME reformers are showing unmistakable signs of penitence that their own toolishness should have brought about a series of complications which throw back all political reform by quarter of a century. No useful end could possibly be attained by their officious advocacy of interference with the cherished religious convictions and institutions of their countrymen, and yet they would only effect an irreparable estrangement in the community, fraught with mischief to the common cause. The Government only took the cue from them and therefore cannot be blamed so much as they themselves. The mischief is done and though it is not yet happily complete. Herculean labours will be necessary to remove it. In the meantime deputations, representations and demonstrations even correspondence should not have been allowed to widen the breach and the Congress should have continued to observe "grave and ominuos silence" in regard to all social and religious matters as it has hitherto wisely done, for there can be no common meeting ground in regard to these. Dread of English constituencies need not have been apprehended if the thing was not broached at all. The British ladies' Committee may have proved all powerful with Mr. Hume but even Mr. Hume's influence in, this concern ought to have been resisted by those who wished the Congress good. Messrs Ghosh and Bannerjee, and many other Bengal leaders did resist such influence and if some others did not actively participate in the agitation movement they at all events did not join the other Camp either. Mr. Hume was chaffed and flouted by his English friends, male and female, and he gave way and he in his turn chaffed his hundred friends who gave way also. The result is the following effusion in the *Englishman*:

It is about time that Mr. Hume was giving effect to his threat of "washing his hands" of the Congress, for the severest provocation has failed to goad the "four-fifths" into an audible declaration of their faith. Even Mr. Evans has withdrawn in indignation from his intimate and sympathetic relationship with "Young India." He was under the impression, he says, that the superstitious bigotry which is a dead block to all social progress had given way before Western culture and mental training. But the opposition to the age of consent Bill has opened his eyes, and he speaks in terms of justifiable scorn of the Native leaders whom English education has failed to reclaim from semi-barbarity. To him it seems that the present agitation is a death-blow to the political aspirations of the enlightened leaders.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Lugle) was (Jan. 189·). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." „I derived great benefit from your lessons, though at first prejudiced against them by the misrepresentations of Mr. Appleby."—Dr. Geo. Herschell, Physician to the West End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, London. 'In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, etc., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson. Bengal C. S "Having seen the base attempt to rob you, I send, unsolicited, the statement that your system is of great advantage to strong memory incalculable aid to weak one."—Rev. Dr. J. M ,Buckly. Excellent travelling companion.' —Capt. J. B. Haye R. N. Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Saderud-din Khan. "Invalnable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C. „Does not involve much labour,"—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct. 1887. "Tremendonsly popular in Oxford.'—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 4th February. 1890. Prospectus Free. One Pupil. Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, 71, Elliot Road, Calcutta or to A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Extract.

THE MASS MEETING ON THE MAIDAN.

NEVER perhaps in the history of Calcutta was such an immense meeting held to protest against any measure of Government as that which assembled Wednesday afternoon on the Race Course to protest against the age of Cousent Bill. It was the first attempt at mass demonstration by the people, and however opinions may differ as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the Bill, that the meeting was a success, from the point of view of those who are opposed to the measure, there can be no manner of doubt. The promoters of the meeting had adopted every possible means to bring together a large gathering, and their efforts to do so were crowned with success. For several days scores of *ticca gharries* having placards on them, announcing that a monster meeting was to be held on the *maidan*, have been driving to and fro through the streets of the city, with a man seated on the roof blowing a blast on the trumpet at intervals. The hour for the gathering of the masses was, as the hand-bill above shows, fixed for 2 P.M., and from that time crowds of people commenced to wend their way to the Race Course from every direction. The largest numbers, of course, came from the southern or Hindu portion of the town. Arrangements had been made to hold the meeting in the centre of the race enclosure, but by 3 o'clock the grand stand, which, by kind permission of the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club, had been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the meeting, was literally packed with an immense crowd of all sections of Hindus who had come to take part in the evening's proceedings. The attendance was by no means confined to the orthodox section of the community, but included a very large contingent of educated native gentlemen, among whom were many leading attornies, pleaders, and vakils of the High Court, besides a large number of zemindars and other leading members of Hindu Society. The gathering commenced to grow in numbers every minute, and as there was fully three hours for the proceedings to commence, the itinerant vendors of *pan* and lemonade, sweetmeat and cigars, and other creature comforts plied a very thriving trade; while numerous native tradesmen, having an eye to business, embraced the opportunity to distribute their handbills freely among all and sundry. The first sign of business was announced by the shrill notes of the *konch* shells, several of which were constantly sounded for the purpose of concentrating the crowd around the six different platforms improvised for the occasion, by placing one *ucktaposh* over the other, from where the speakers were to address the gathering. It would be impossible to compute the numbers present, but they were variously estimated as being between 50,000 to over 100,000 persons. Whatever the exact number may have been, the large majority of the meeting was composed of all sections of the Hindoos, though there were also a very large number of Mahomedans, Marwaris, and Hindoostanis also present. When the proceeding commenced at 5 o'clock, or a little before that hour, there were, as we have mentioned, six different platforms, placed at convenient distances from each other. Over two of these platforms there were two scarlet banners having on them, in silver letters, the words, "*Dohai Mohaarni! Dhormo raksha koro!*' which being translated would mean—"Have mercy on us, your Majesty, save our religion!" When the proceedings commenced, the necessity of having different platforms was made manifest. The Pandit of Bengal and Benares occupied two of them, a Mahomedan Moulvie held forth at one and a Marwari priest addressed a large crowd of Jains and Hindoostanis from another, while the two other platforms were engaged, one by *a fakir* dressed in yellow garments aud the other by a well-known local orator whose name we could not ascertain. Round each speaker there was always a large crowd, who applauded every telling point in his address enthusiastically. As each speker finished he was instantly succeeded by another and throughout the hour and-a.half or two hours that the addresses lasted, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. With but one or two exceptions, the speeches were all in the Vernacular, and we are, therefore, unable to reproduce any of them. But from what our reporter was able to gather through the courtesy of some of the spectators, the general burden of the addresses was that the Government in introducing the proposed Bill was leveling a very severe blow at one of their cherished religious rites; and as the measure had been undertaken under a misconception, it behoved the Viceroy and his council, in the light of the agitation which the Bill had caused, to withdraw it. While the meeting was going on, bands of men, headed by the *konch* blower kept moving among the crowd and shouting *Dohai Maharani! Dhorma raksha koro!*" As the evening advanced, the crowd was further augmented by fresh arrivals, new centres were formed, and the crowd grew more enthusiastic, so that shortly before the proceedings terminated speakers were addressing the crowd from fully a dozen different platforms. It is a fact worth mentioning that while the greater number of the meeting know the purpose for which they had come and were decidedly opposed to the Bill, there were few who could give no intelligent reason for their presence, or who did not understand something of what was going on. Right through there was an impression among the crowd, even among the better informed members of the gathering, that His Excellency the Viceroy would come and confer with them, and they were anxiously awaiting his arrival in order to hear what orders he would pass. This idea seemed to be so prevalent and deep rooted that when Messrs. Lambert and Barnard rode up to the grounds, a rumour instantly spread that His Excellency the Viceroy had arrived. A large number of the crowd made a rush towards them, and were considerably disappointed when they discovered that it was only the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy.

Viewed from the stand-point of the opponents of the Bill, Wednesday's mass meeting was an unqualified success. No set or formal resolutions were passed, but it was one immense and unanimous protest, in which the agitators with one voice declared that they did not want the Bill. In fact, this was frequently made known very prominently by bands of men who, as the hour for the termination of the meeting drew nigh, went round *konch* blowing and *hurriboling*, and shouting sentences as these to the top of their voices: "Shameful Bill!" "Down with it!" "We don't want the Bill!" "We don't care for the Bill" "*Maharani Ka Jai*!" One remarkable feature of the meeting deserves prominent notice and that is its extreme orderliness. The crowd at no time misbehaved themselves or were boisterous, and the small force of mounted and foot police which Mr. Lambert had detailed off for duty had absolutely nothing to do. The meeting broke up at about half past 6. P.M.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

We are unable to recall an occosion on which Calcutta has been so deeply stirred as it has been over the enormous open-air meeting held on the Race Course Wednesday afternoon. The people of the Province, animated by one sentiment, had been roused into action by the leaders of the opposition to the Age of Consent Bill, and, when the proposal went forth that the metropolis should be the scene of a mass meeting, the like of which has never been held in the country before, and that the immense gathering should adopt a joint and respectful protest to the Viceroy against the Bill, urging its withdrawal on the ground that, if passed into law, it would interfere materially with the religious rites of the people, the idea was caught up with enthusiasm and well-to-do people from every district of the Province flocked to Calcutta to support the effort with their presence and their name. The idea of an open-air mass meeting was contemplated days ago, but the police authorities were dilatory in according sanctton for holding it on the *maidan*, and it was only on Monday that the necessary permission was granted. As those entrusted with the management of the meeting were under the impression that the Bill was to have been rushed through at the next sitting of the Viceregal Council on Friday they hurried through their arrangements and convened the meeting for Wednesday, with the result that many thousands who had promised to come in from outstations had to abandoned their intention in consequence of the short notice. In spite of this, however, the crowd at the meeting was unprecedented. The number present is variously estimated at from 50 to 150 thousand persons. All native places of business in the city were closed to admit of their establishments swelling the immense gathering; indeed the native quarters of the town were deserted. The suburbs and the surrounding towns and villages sent their representatives by hundreds, and for hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings strings of conveyances and crowds of pedestrians were seen wending their way to the place of meeting. It is not exaggeration to say that every grade and caste of Hindoo society was represented, and that no town of importance within a radius of several hundred miles but counted several delegates. There was also present a strong contingent of Mahomedan sympathisers with the object of the meeting. Platforms for the speakers had been erected all over the grounds, and from these several positions, leading Pandits and prominent members of the community urged their countrymen to join them in an earnest protest to the Viceroy to abandon the Bill.—*Statesman*.

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human fame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Topthache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. Call for Darlington's Pain Curer and see you get it. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2 ! packing and postage As. 8. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

STATEMENT made by Dr. William Lane, head Physician of the Lock Hospital, London.—Numerous clinical experiments have been made in London at the Lock Hospital, by Dr. William Lane, the Head Physician. This eminent practitioner has certified that MATHEY CAYLUS'S CAPSULES are not only the most convenient practition of the kind, but also the best he has ever employed. Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading Physicians in London, Paris and New York. Have beeu found superior to all others for the prombt cure of recent or chroic discharges in either sex.
"Pure Copaiba," "Copaiba and Cubebs," "Copaiba and Citrate of Iron," "Matico"

DR. de JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District, Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (made), hunting, fishing and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

FELLOWS' SYRUP
OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER.
Contains 6 *ingredients, scientifically combined.*

THIS medicine is used by the most eminent Doctors in all parts of the world, who declare that they find it gives greater success than any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they claim the greatest success, are:—

Lung diseases, Anemia (thin and poor blood)
Nervous diseases, Convalescence (from disease).
General debility, Imperfect Nutrition.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES is both a food and a medicine. It improves appetite and digestion, and causes the food to assimilate, thus creating new tissue to take the place of that which is worn out.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS & MEDICINE SHOPS.

Beware of the many "Hypophosphites" and "Phosphate which, we hear, are urged upon you when Fellows' Syrup" is asked for.

"FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES may be fairly described as the best of all Tonics,—deserving of a high place in the treatmert of all diseases marked by Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Anemia (thin and poor blood), especially in Lung Diseases and Convalescence from disease."—*Birmingham Medical Review.*

Send your name and address, in English on a post card for list of letters to.

M. W. BARNHART, M.D.,
3, *Napier Road, Poona.*

Government Notification.

Calcutta Gazette.—*February* 26, 1890.

GENERAL.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government—

Mr Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chuadanga, Nuddea.

Mr Baroda Churn Mitter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beguserai, Monghyr.

Mr Taheiruddin Ahmed, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chuadanga, Nuddea, is allowed leave, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 16th January last to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the District of Nuddea.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, was in charge of the Mudhepura Sub-Division of that District from the afternoon of the 24th September to the forenoon of the 24th October, 1890.

Mr H G W Herron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr W Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Giridi, Hazaribagh, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, to be exercised in that Sub-Division.

Mr W D Blyth is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th instant.

POLICE.—Mr W R Lamb, Superintendent of the 2nd Division Town Police, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for ten days, in extention of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th January, 1891.

LEGISLATIVE.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal re-appoints Dr Mohendra Lall Sircar, C. I. E., under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Sections of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to be Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Reverend Charles Jasper Palmer, B. A., is appointed to be Junior Chaplain of the St. Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the General Hospital, Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th instant.

MEDICAL.—Apothecary G. Gill is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Eastern Bengal System of State Railways at Saidpore, with effect from the afternoon of 17th October, 1890.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned Munsiffs are vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trail of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of their respective jurisdiction :—

Babus Ram Churn Mullick, Munsiff of Bolpore, in the District of Birbhum ; Beni Madhub Roy, Munsiff of Nabinagar, in the District of Tipperah ; Gopal Chunder Bannerji, Munsiff of Diamond Harbour, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs ; Jagat Chunder Das, Munsiff of Sitakund, in the District of Chittagong.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr John Steen and Babu Chunder Kumar Bannerji of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Howrah Bench.

Babu Joy Gopal Singha, Munsiff of Burrisaul, in the District of Backergunge, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Hughly and Small Cause Court Judge of Hughly, Howrah, and Serampore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Purusottam Bose and Babu Sasi Bhusan Mukerji of their appointments as Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Culna, in the district of Burdan.

Mr F S Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collecror, Gya, is vested with powers under Sections 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Jagat Durlabh Mozumdar, Subordinate Judge, Purneah, is transferred temporarily to the District of Furridpore.

Babu Gopal Chunder Bannerji, Munsiff of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trail of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Purneah Munsiffi, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Jagat Durlabh Mozumdar, or until further orders.

In supersession of the order of the 2nd instant, Babu Ananda Kumar Sarbadhikari, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for six months, under Articles 370 and 377 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

Babu Sarat Kishore Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Naraingunge, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilalohit Mukerji, or until further orders.

This cancels the order of the 17th instant, appointing Babu Bama Pado Mukerji to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Naraingunge.

Mr Ibrahim Ahmed, Officiating Munsiff, Patna, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A C Mitter, or until further orders.

Babu Sham Chund Dhur, Subordinate Judge, Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd ultimo.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr Alfred D'Bruin Gomess of his appointment as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta.

Mr A Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, as vested with the pewers of Subordinate Judge.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs—Babu Iswar Chunder Chatterji, Munsiff of Narail in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Bimala Churn Mozumdar, Muusiff of Madhubani, in the District of Tirnut, is allowed leave for thirteen days, *viz*, ten days under Article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under Article 306 (*b*) of the same Regulations, with effect from the 31st January, 1891.

Babu Kisori Mohun Sikdar, substantive protempore Munsiff of Iswargunge, in the District of Mymensing, is allowed leave for ten days, under Article 372-1 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th Januury, 1891.

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Jessore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 31st January, 1891.

Advertisements.

ROYAL HOMŒO : PHARMACY

195-1 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Dr. Bose L. M. S. Homœopath. Largest firm under his strict supervision. Macines perfectly genuiner and rates specially cheap for charitable purposes. Fancy and complete medicine chests for domestic use: containing 150 peials with external Tinctures, a good book on practice, Thermometer &c. Rs. 55. 100 phial box with all the above requisites Rs. 40 and so on. Price list on application.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.,

18, Raj Chunder Sen's Lane, Calcutta.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

ODOUR SPOUTING REVOLVOUR.

This is an artistic contrivance for effectually replacing antiquated syringe (পিচকারি) and Golabpash (গোলাপপাস). It is of European design and make in which elegance, utility and simplicity of make have been admirably combined. It will be found very useful for sprinkling odours in an assembly. It measures 7 inches in length. Price Rs. 6 each.

A PRODIGY OF INDIAN ART.

A kholisa fish made of copper and silvered over. In shape and fine parts it is perfectly natural-like. It is fit for use as table-ornament and paper weight.

Price 8. annas each.

PICTURED HAIR BRUSH.

Strongly made and provided with bristles. On the back is a representation of maternal affection. A mother fondly embracing and kissing her child. On the handle is a picture of three cats in their natural position of attacking and quarreling with each other.

Price Re. 1 each.

H. P, DASS & CO.

18, Raj Chunder Sen's Lane, Calcutta.

All orders executed per V. P. P

NOTICE

Whereas the following estates are to be let out in putnee, it is hereby notified that persons intending to take them in putnee should apply at the following address.

The undermentioned villages situate in Pergunnah. Satsoyka, Zillah East Burdwan, Sub-division Culnah.

Mouzah Boroonah &c. comprising Mouzah Boroonah Bonapore, Bhabanipore and Golabagadanga in. Turruff Mahomedpore Towjee No. 109.

Mouzah Orjoonpookheria &c. comprising Mouzah Orjoonpookheria and half of kismut Rayegram, half of khaskhamar kismut Rayegram and mouzah Khorda Shahazadpore, Fotapore and halves of kismut Sooloonto, kismut Baja Sooloonto, kismut Dhondonia, and kismut Goneshbati in Turruff Soomoodragouri Towjee No. 5295.

Half Mouzah of kismut Borodbeck Towji No 5239.

Resumed Lakraj lands in Sheela village of Turruff Digparah Towjee No. 161.

G. P. MELITUS,

Trustee to the Estate of the late Owen John Elias Esq. by his attorney R. E Twidale, 112, Ripon street, Calcutta.

BROU'S INJECTION, Cures Promptly Without additional treatment all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. HYGIENIC, INFALLIBLE, PRESERVATIVE. Sold by all Chemists and by J. Ferré, Paris, 102, r. Richelieu.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance and none for less that one month.

IN TOWN

	Rs.
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per Line	0 4

W. LESLIE & COMPANY

IRONMONGERS & METAL MERCHANTS,

47, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "BAY STATE" LAWN MOWER.

HIGHEST GRADE AND MOST PERFECT LAWN MOWER MADE

Every prospective buyer of a Lawn Mower intends to get the best. But how is the best to be determined ? The market is full of Mowers, each claiming to be just as good or better than all others, and unless the buyer is thoroughly informed on the subject he will be very likely to purchase a worthless and altogether unsatisfactory machine. It is not the purpose of the makers of the "Bay State" mower to resort to meaningless generalities in advertising this machine, but to point out in detail every improved feature and fully describe wherein the "Bay State" is superior to all their Lawn Mower. To this end attention is called to the following,

The "Bay State" Lawn Mower has been on the market six years. Its sales have doubled each succeeding year, and it is now sold by nearly all the best retail hardware houses. Without a single exception, wherever it has been introduced, whether on public park or private lawn, it has been pronounced the perfection of Lawn Mowers, and every machine is sold with and absolute and unconditional guarantee. *Backed up by our Cash System, quick return and no bad debts, we offer to the public this Mower at prices just over half what American Mowers are now being sold at in India.*

Width of Cut	10 inch	12 inch	16 inch	18 inch
Price of each...Rs.	26	30	40	45
Packing and Despatching ,,	1-8	1-8	2	2-8

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only when all other medicines have been tried without effect. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing & Postage, As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. Thousands of testimonials of its marvellous effects. Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa: "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I cannot do without it. It has been of great use to my family, saved me." His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I. ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER found it efficacious & has adopted the medicine for his family & household use & from time to time has taken upwards of 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, Private & Military Secretary to H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad. ☞ Beware of imitations. ☜ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co. ☞ Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see that you get it. Directions accompany each bottle.

DARLINGTON & Co. 49, Dhurrumtollah St. Wellington Sq., South West Corner. Calcutta.

BATHGATE & CO.

CHEMISTS TO THE VICEROY

CALCUTTA.

B. & CO.'S HOOF OINTMENT

This ointment will be found invaluable for stimulating the growth of the hoof, preventing or curing that brittleness so frequently met with in India. In tins at Rs. 2, 4, and 7-8.

B. & CO.'S MARIGOLD OINTMENT

This ointment is good for fresh wounds or old ulcers cracked heels, sores and wounds of every description, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4,

SHERIFF'S CORONET LINIMENT, in bottles at Rs. 3 80
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP, in tins at As. 12, Rs. 1-8 and ,,
CARBOLIC BAR SOAP, 1lb, As. 8; 3lb Bars, Re. 1-8 each

B. & CO.'S TONIC SPICE,

OR

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES

(Contains no injurious ingredient, and may be given with the greatest safety.)

The Tonic Spice is grateful to the taste (horses eat it with avidity); it increases appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, fortifies the constitution, gives tone and vigour to the system, producing *firmness of muscle*, and prevents the injurious results of over-exertion, Per tin, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 5.

B. & CO.'S COLIC MIXTURE FOR HORSES

Affords speedy and effectual relief. Per bottle, Re. 1 8 and Rs. 3.

B. & CO.'S CARBOLISED GLYCERINE

(Much superior to Carbolic Oil) A table-spoonful, mixed with half a pint of water forms the most generally useful Healing Lotion for old sores, cuts and wounds of every description. A tea-spoonful on each poultice is the best application for broken boils, abscesses, &c. Per bottle, (small) ... Rs. 1 8
,, ,, (large) ... ,, 3 0

B. & CO'S VETERINARY CARBOLIC

For Wounds, Cracks, Chales, and for healing purpose, generally. It prevents gangrene, allays all irritations and the sore at once assumes a healthy appearance, and heals with far greater rapidity than under any other treatment. Per pot Rs. 2, and in 7. 14, and 28lb. tin for Cavalry Regiments and large consumers at special rates.

B. & CO.'S MANGE SPECIFIC, OINTMENT

For the cure of the disease in Horses, &c. Rs. 3 per pot

B. & CO.'S EMBROCATION "VETERINARY"

Takes away all soreness and gives immediate relief and speedy cure in cases of Lameness, Sprains, Splints, Curb, Chapped Heels, &c. Re. 1. per bottle.

B. & CO.'S HARNESS VARNISH

The best preservative for hoods of buggies and carriages, also for harness. It not only imparts a softness to, but effectually preserves, the leather. In bottles at Re. 1-4.

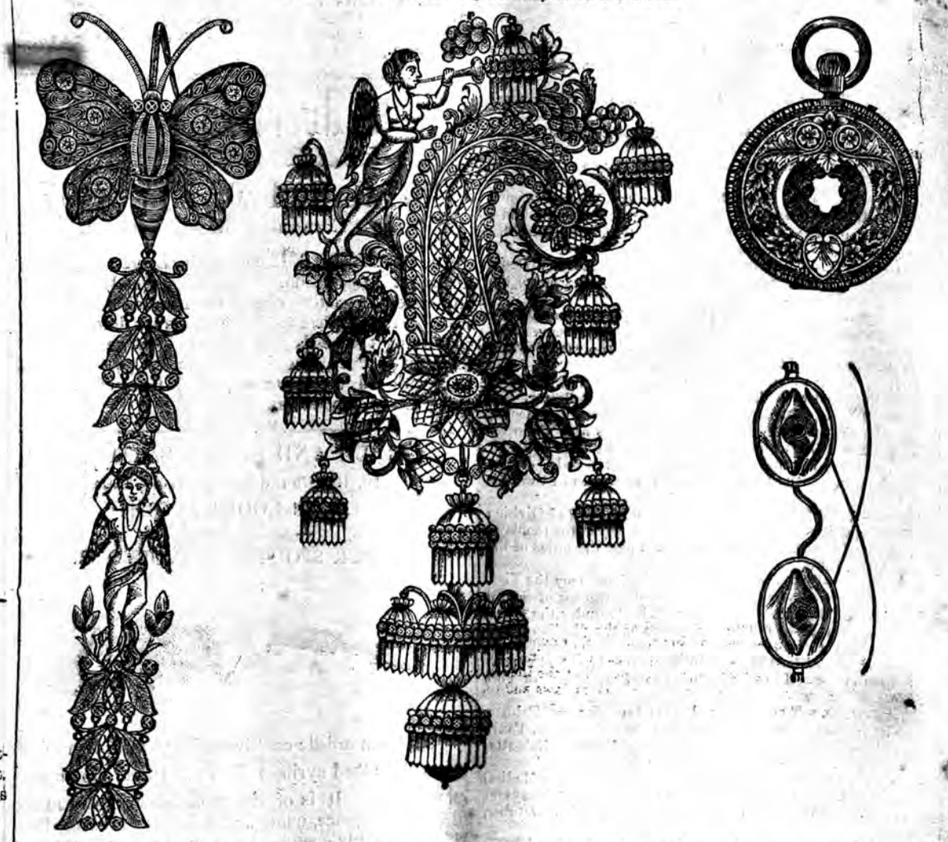
B. & CO.'S MOMROGAN OR SADDLE PASET,

Keeps leather work soft and polished, preserving and rendering it impervious to rain. In post at each Re 1-8

S. K. DAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS AND WATCHMAKERS.

30-1 *DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.*



New English Edition of the Illustrated Catalogue on application from the Mofussil.

Mofussil orders for every sort of Jewellery, Watch and Clock and Spectacles promptly executed per V. P. Post.

Brazilian Pebble Spectacles Rs. 7; Watch, Rs. 10—600, Floral Brooch, Rs. 5. Eardrop, Rs. 10 to 1,000.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SOLOMONS & CO'S.

'Celebrated" Spectacles.

Steel with Crystals ... Rs. 7-8
Steel With Pebbles ... ,, 11-8

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Eyeglasses and Eye preservers in great variety. Price list free.

These spectacles have not been surpassed since 1834 and are highly approved of by the Public at large & H. M's. Ophthalmic Surgeons and Physicians.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & CHRONOMETERS carefully repaired, timed and regulated. Thermometers in variety for all purposes, Barometers; Compasses; Time Glasses; Telescopes; Binoculars; Surveying instruments and all kinds of scientific instruments made, imported and repaired

SOLOMONS & Co. 7, Government Place Calcutta.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS & SPECTACLE MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

A GOD-SEND!

A Fakir's specific for Asthma cures periodical Asthma, (however obstinate and attended with howsoever fits and spasms, where physicians and Doctors fail to give a minute's relief and the patient is expecting a violent death every second) instantly, then and there, and miraculously, without the least chance of a relapse. Price Rs. 2 per phial.

Tens of thousands of valuable lives have been saved who bear testimony to its magical effect,

SRISH CHANDER MUKERJI B. A.
Manager. Ayurvedic Dispensary,
87 KALIGHAT, CALCUTTA.

THE GREAT RUSSAPUGLA NURSERY

(Established A. D. 1872.)

A cheap establishment for the supply of new, rare and beautiful foliage plants and grafts of the choices of fruits true to their name.

For Price Lists of the plants appto the Manager G. R. Nursery, Russapugla, Via Tallygunge Post office.

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 185/2 BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA